

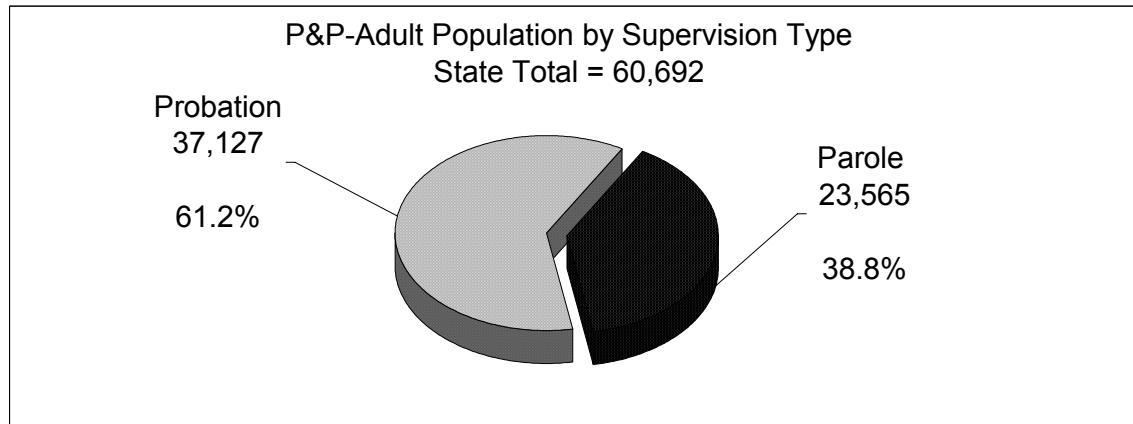
B. PROBATION & PAROLE

1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Charts **B.1.a.** thru **B.1.g.** represent a demographic snapshot of the adult probation and parole population under state supervision as of March 31, 2004.

Probation & Parole – Population by Supervision Type

B.1.a.



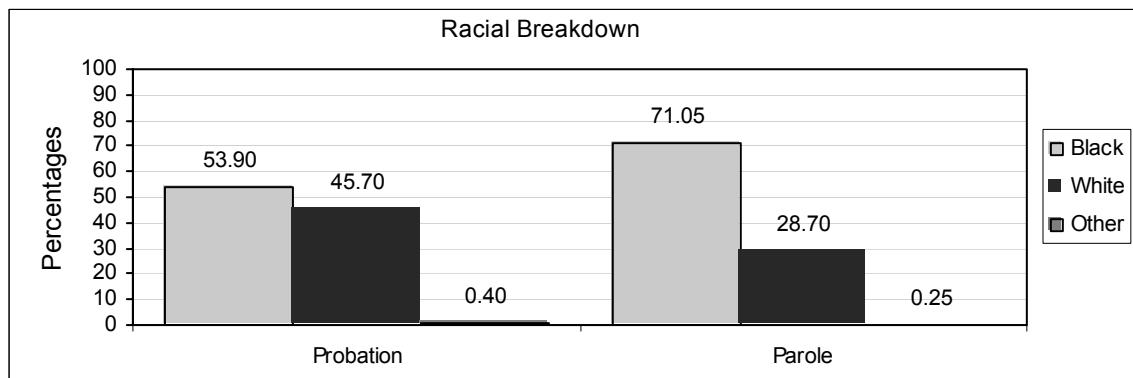
Data Source: CAJUN

Probation: Probation is ordered by the Court when the protection of society does not require imprisonment of the offender, during which time the offender lives in the community. Currently, probationers under supervision of the Division total 37,127.

Parole: The release of an offender from a correctional facility after he has served a portion of his sentence. The parole population (23,565 offenders) represents 38.8% of the total population.

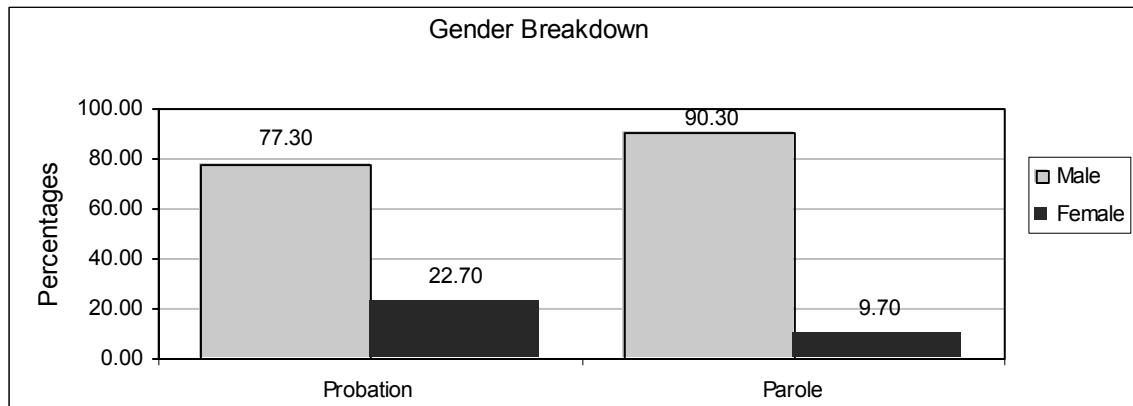
Racial Breakdown – Probation & Parole

B.1.b.



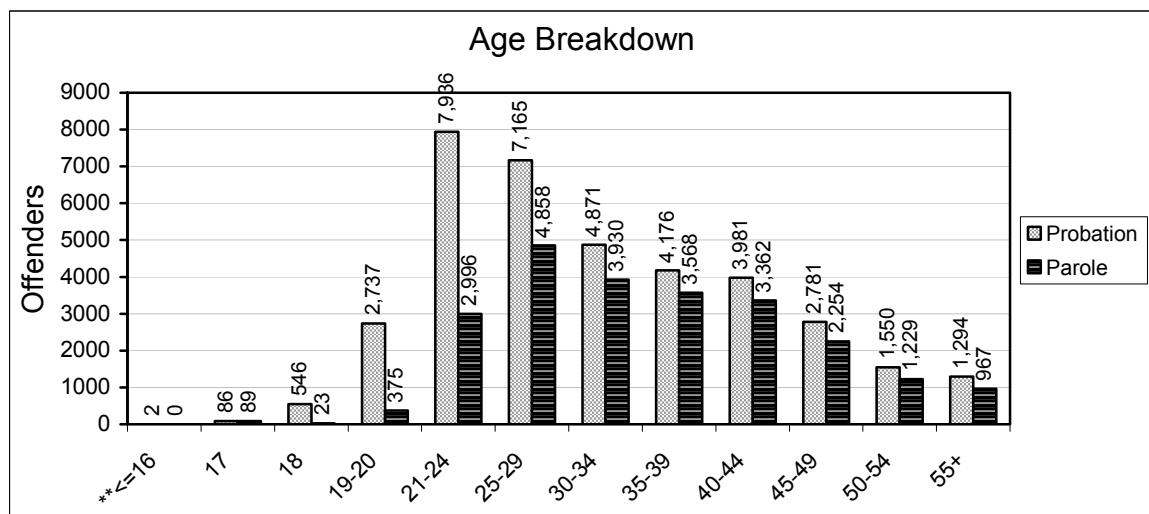
Gender Breakdown – Probation & Parole

B.1.c.



Age Breakdown – Probation & Parole

B.1.d.



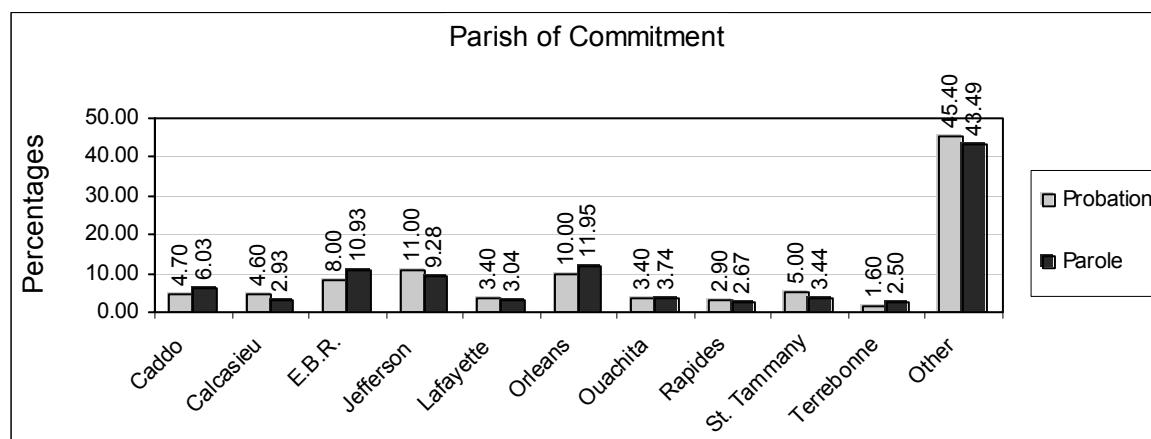
Most Serious Commitment Crime

B.1.e.

Most Serious Commitment Crime	Probation	Parole
Violent Crimes	7.2%	17.0%
Drug Crimes	41.2%	44.7%
Property Crimes	32.9%	26.3%
All Other Crimes	18.7%	12.0%

Parish of Commitment

B.1.f.



Maximum Sentence Length

The Maximum Sentence is the full term sentence to be served by an offender without being released by virtue of parole or diminution of sentence.

B.1.g.

Max Sent (YRS)	Probation	Parole
0-2	30.3%	20.0%
3-4	33.0%	19.7%
5-6	33.3%	24.7%
7-10	1.7%	18.6%
11-16	0.0%	7.1%
17-20	0.0%	2.8%
>20	0.0%	4.5%
Life	0.0%	0.1%
Death	0.0%	0.0%
Pending Calculation/Recalculation	1.7%	2.5%

2. Comparison of Unit Supervision Levels to State Averages

An offender is assigned a supervision level based on the nature of the instant offense or an assessment instrument. Each level of supervision requires a minimum standard of interpersonal contacts.

Interpersonal Contact: Face-to-face contact with the offender either in the office or in the field.

Levels of Supervision

SO	Specialized Sex Offender or Specialized Violent Offender - Requires two contacts per month.
Max	Maximum and New - Requires one contact per month.
Med	Medium - Requires one contact per quarter.
Min	Minimum - Requires two contacts per year.
Other	Combines Administrative, Warrant, Detained, and Unknown.

The total number of adult offenders under supervision is 60,692*. Regional percentages of the state population are as follows:

Region I = 26% Region II = 21% Region III = 29% Region IV = 24%
The state is divided into four regions. The makeup of the four regions is as follows:

Region I includes district offices in Alexandria, Minden, Monroe, Natchitoches, Shreveport and Tallulah.

Region II includes district offices in Lafayette, Lake Charles, Leesville, New Iberia, Ville Platte, and Port Allen (West Baton Rouge).

Region III is made up of district offices in Amite, Baton Rouge, Covington, Clinton (Feliciana), and Thibodaux.

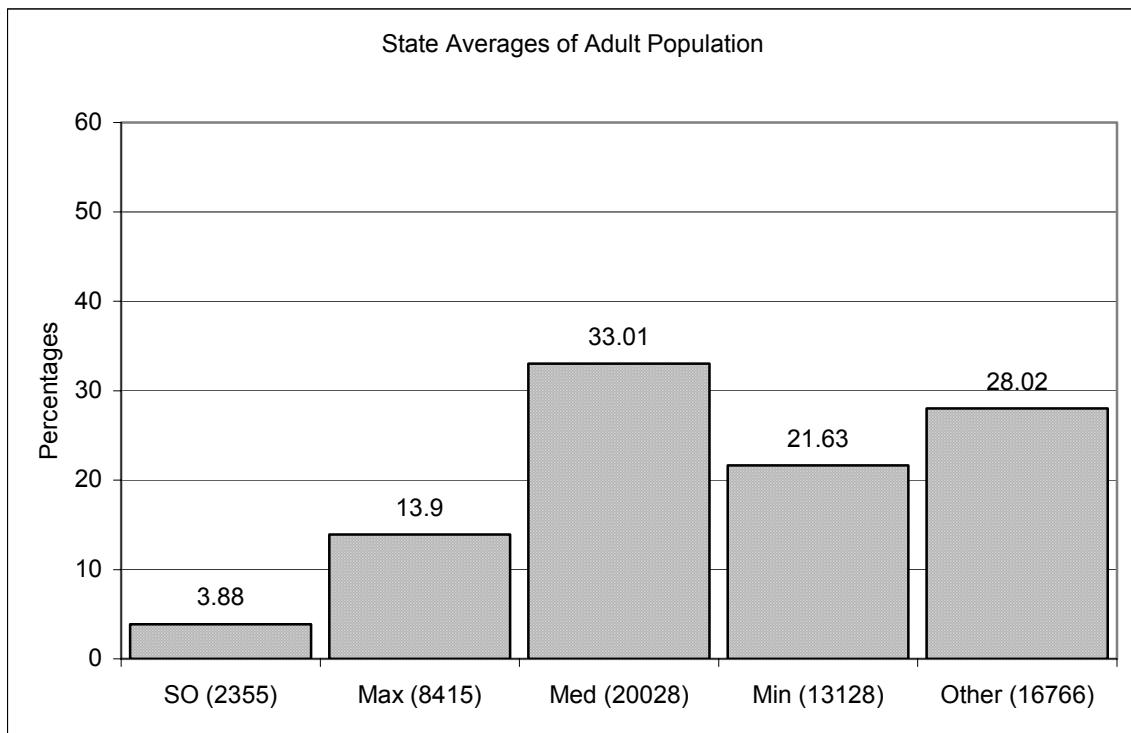
Region IV includes offices in Harvey (Jefferson Parish), New Orleans (New Orleans East and West), and St. Bernard.

The number in parenthesis to the right of the supervision level denotes the number of offenders being supervised at that level.

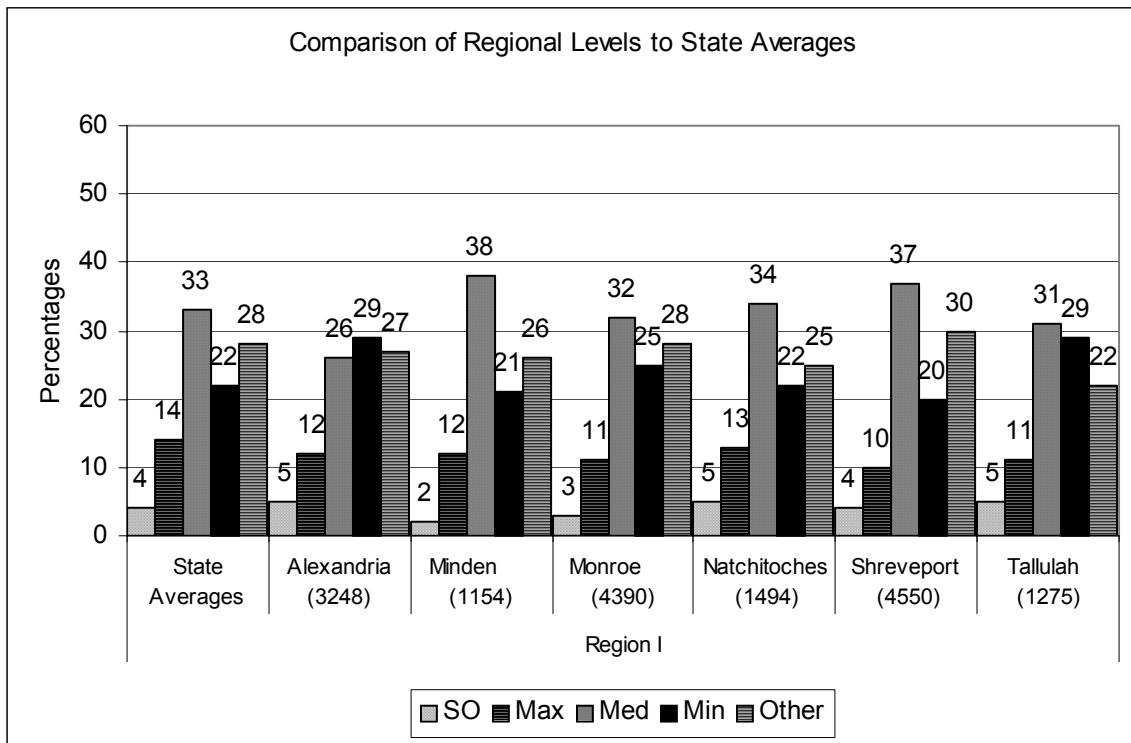
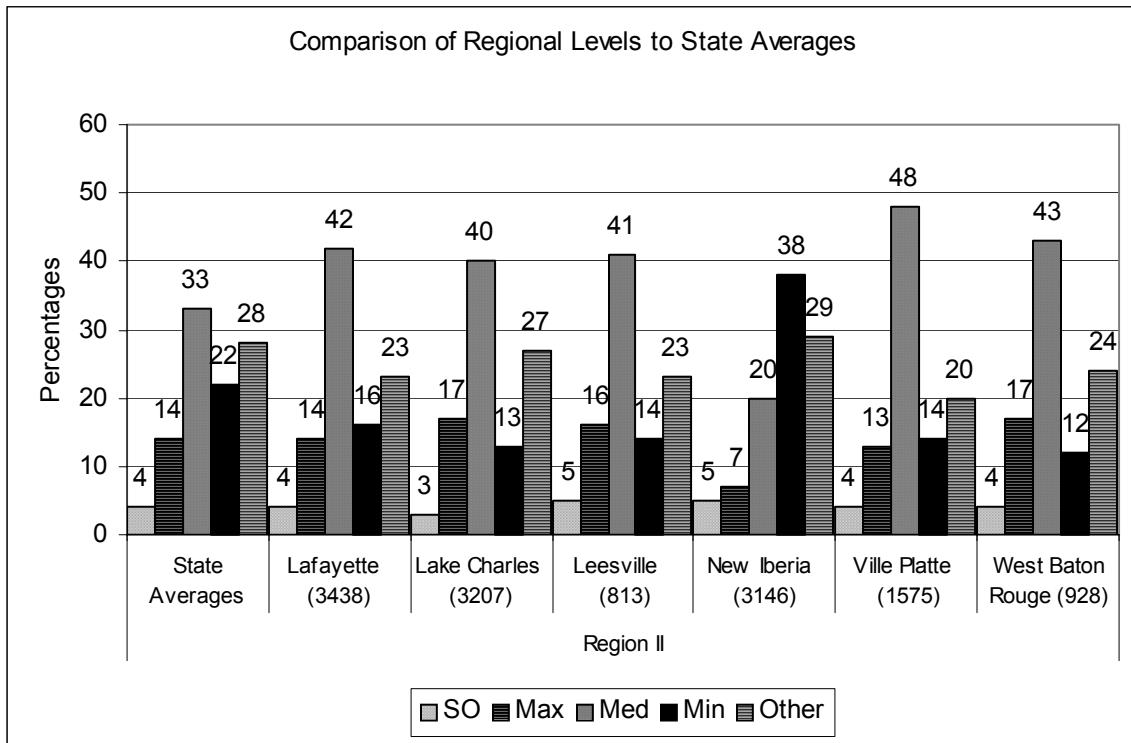
*Data Source: P&P Case Management

Implementation of the division's new risk instrument (Louisiana Risk Needs Assessment or LARNA) kicked off in four start up districts in November and December, 2003. All 21 districts have been trained in the use of LARNA as of March 31, 2004. We are monitoring the impact this new form will have on our supervision levels. To date, we have experienced a slight increase in the number of maximum and minimum cases, with a reduction in medium cases.

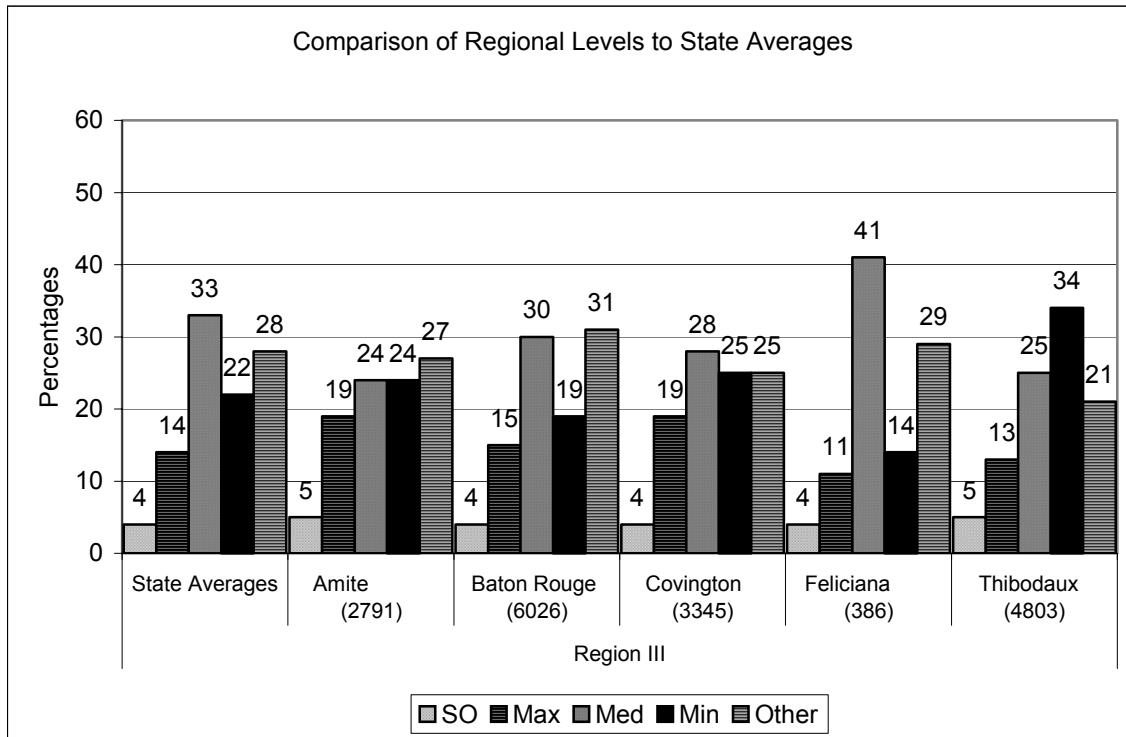
B.2.a.



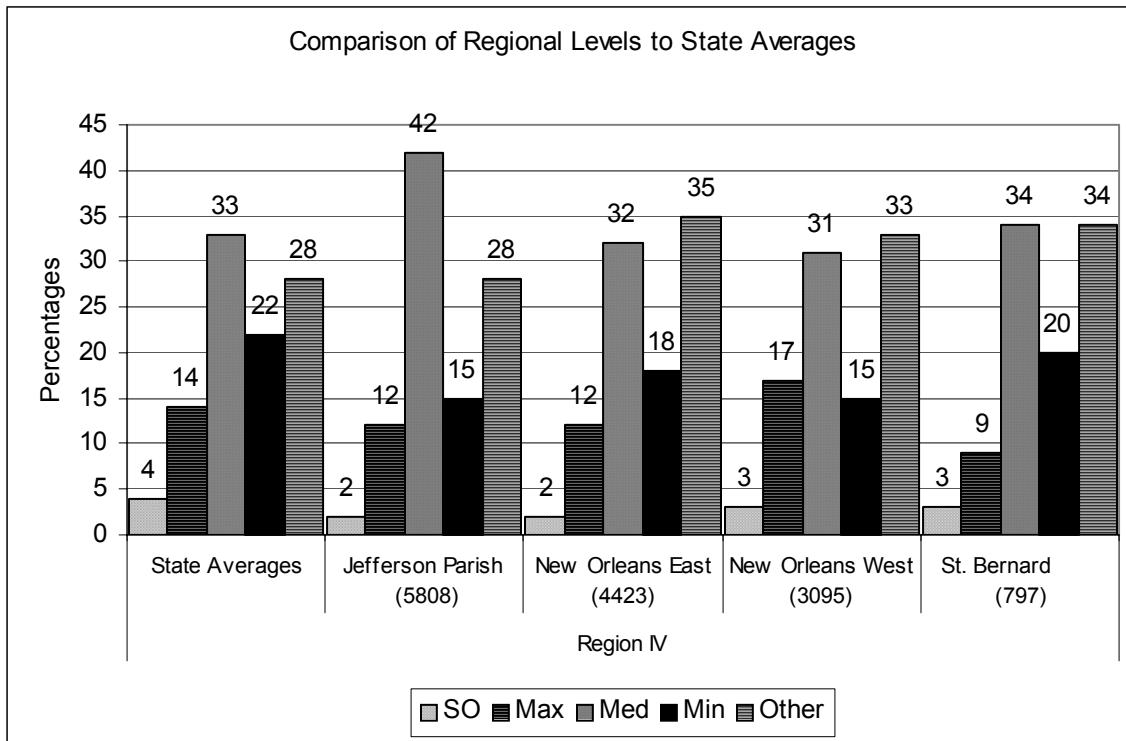
Charts **B.2.b.i.** thru **B.2.b.iv.** reflect the district averages for each level of supervision. The number in parenthesis below the district names denotes the total offender count for that district.

B.2.b.i.**B.2.b.ii.**

B.2.b.iii.



B.2.b.iv.

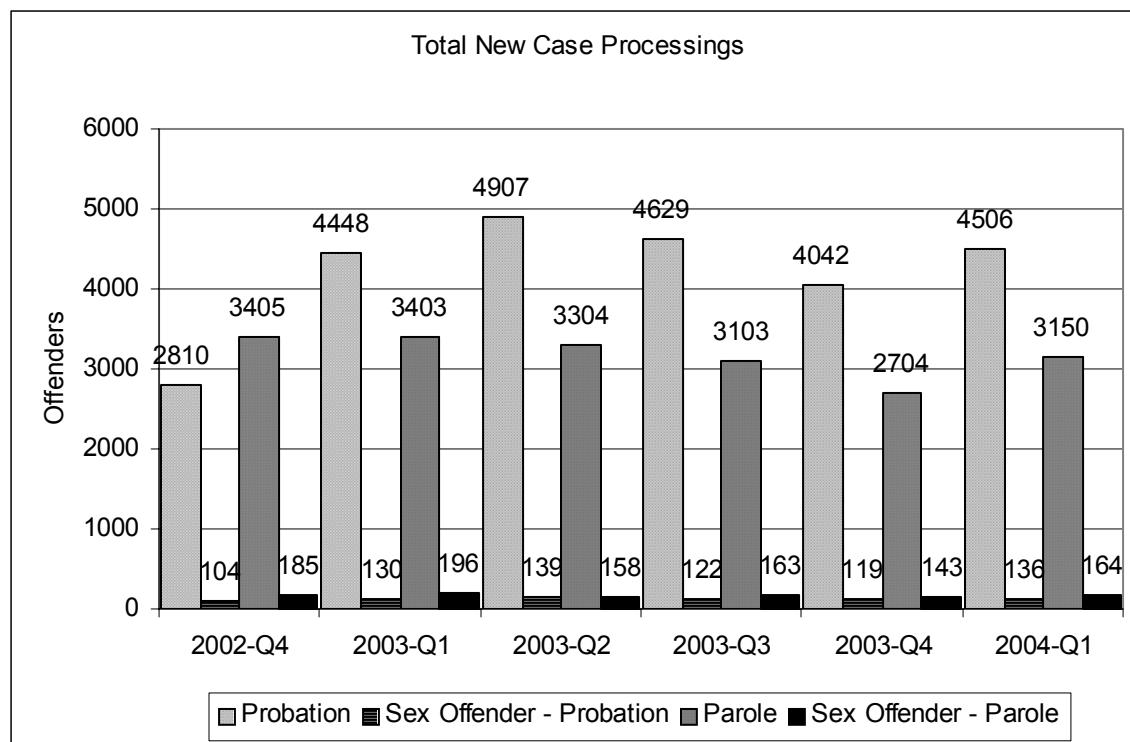


3. NEW CASE PROCESSINGS

Total New Case Processings by Case Type

Chart B.3.a. depicts the number of new adult offenders by type of supervision (probation and parole). The number of high risk sex offender cases are singled out due to the additional time and complexities involved in setting up a new case in that category.

B.3.



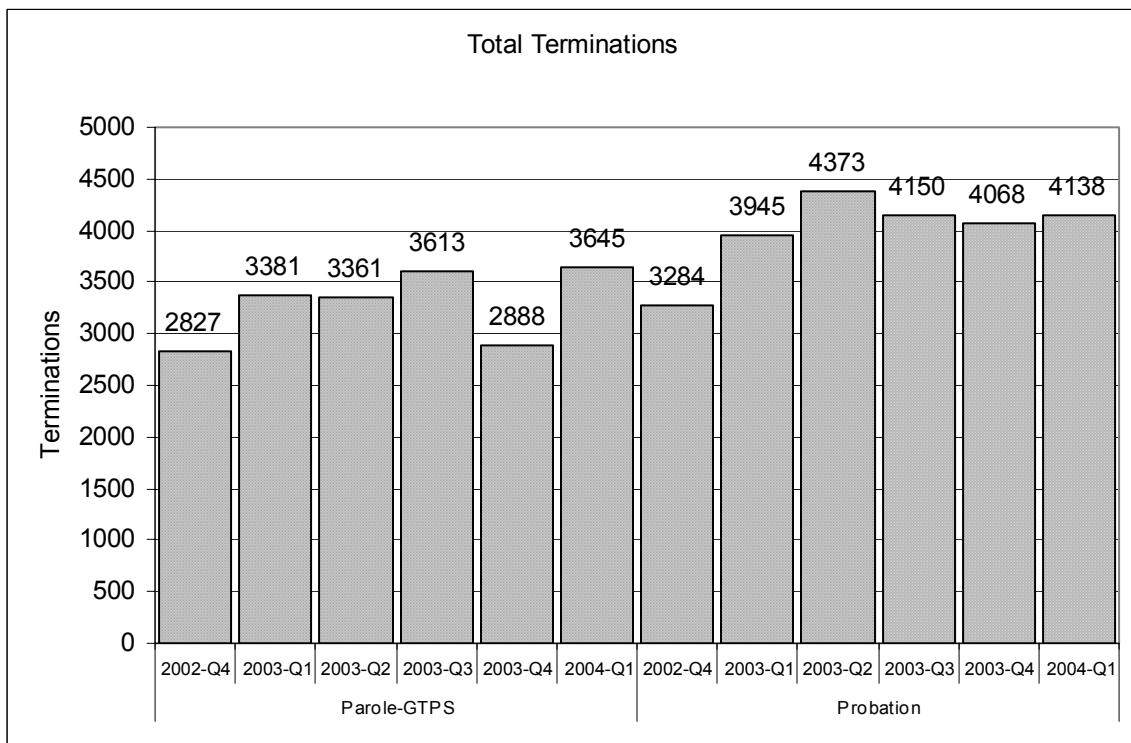
4. TERMINATIONS BY CASE TYPE

Chart B.4.a.i. depicts the total number of offenders terminated from supervision.

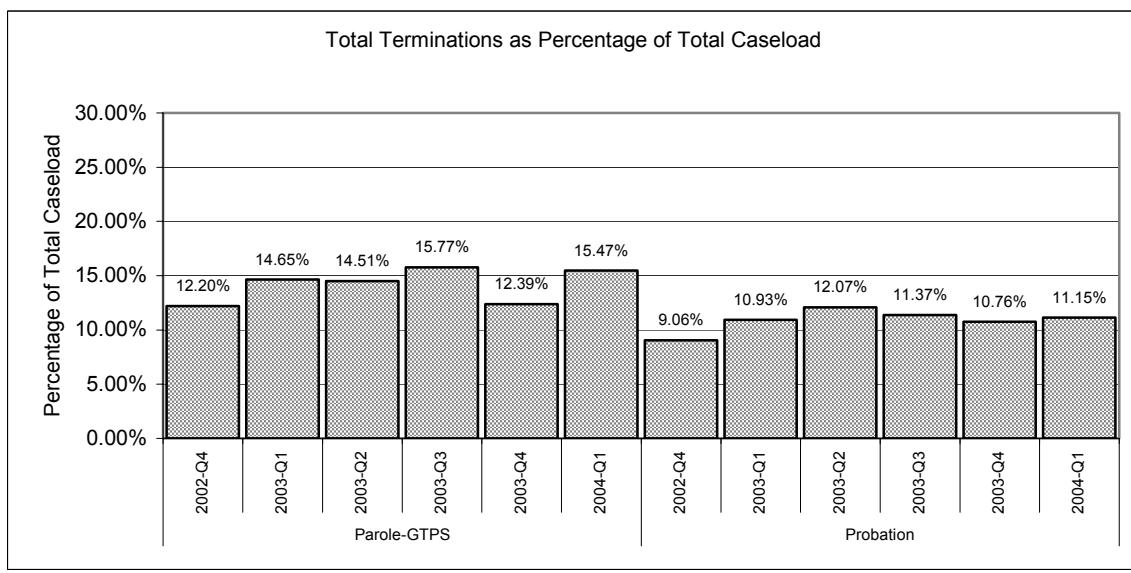
An average of 63% of the probation cases and 59% of the parole cases satisfactorily completed their supervision in Q1 of 2004. An overall drop in terminations for Q4 is normal due to holidays and staff vacations scheduled during November and December which create a backlog in the processing of the paperwork.

Total Terminations

B.4.a.i.

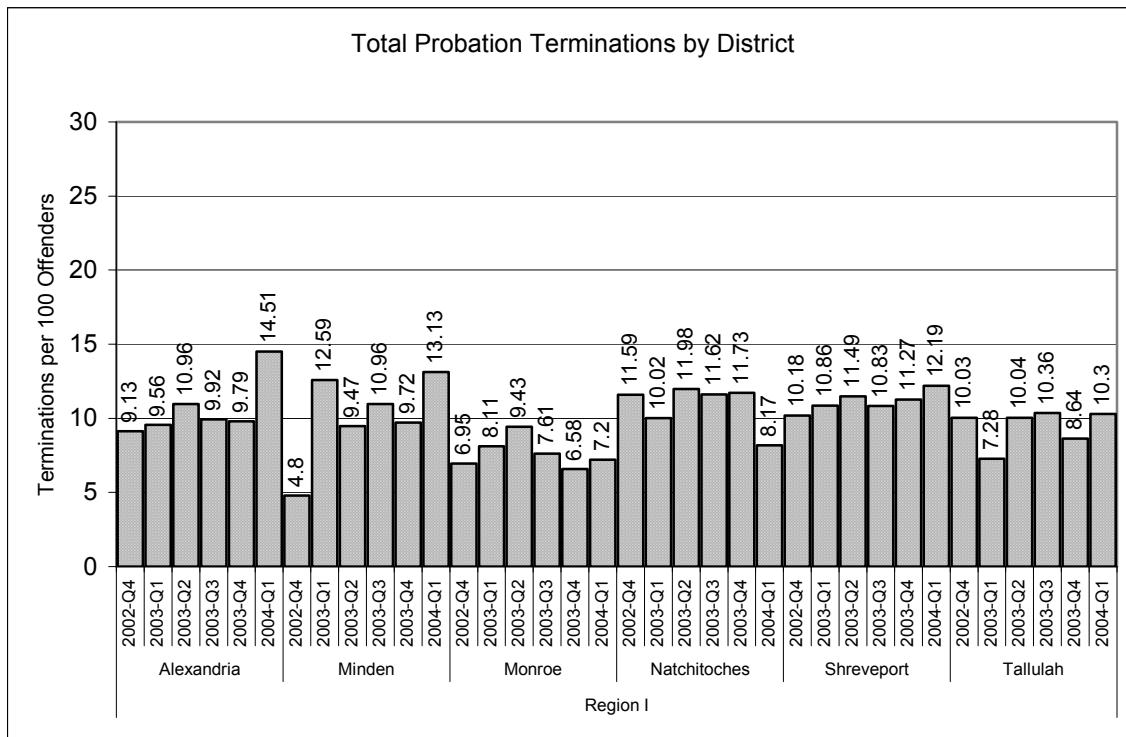


B.4.a.ii.

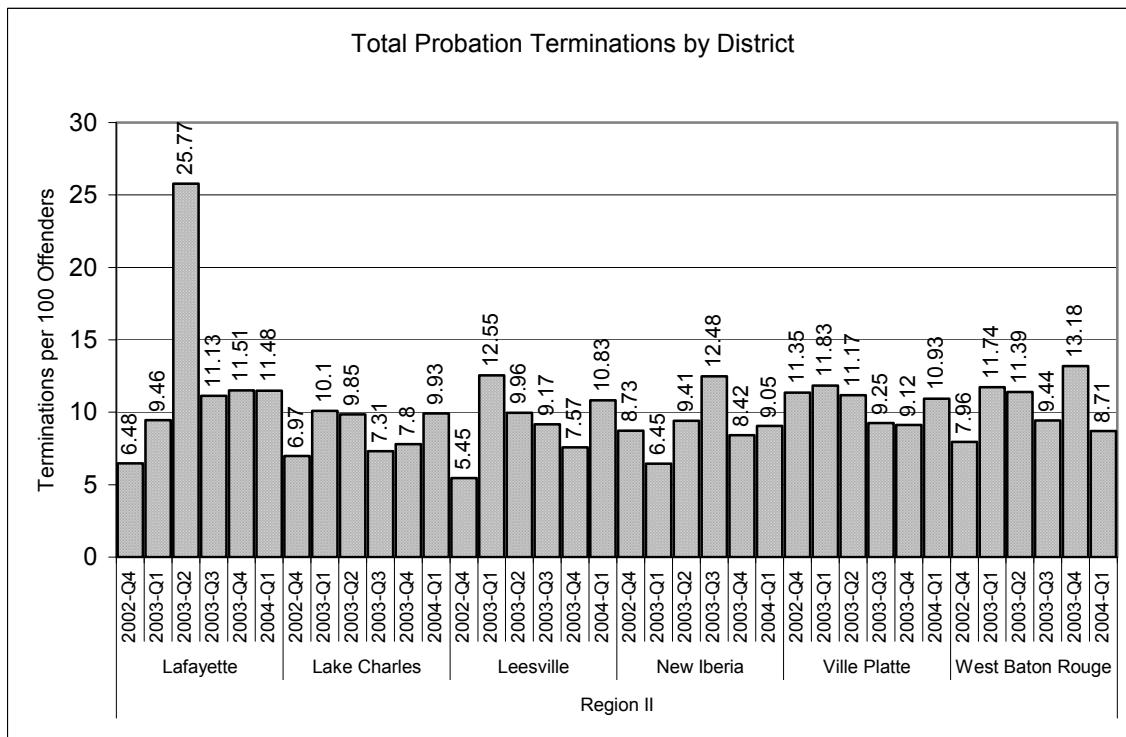


Total Probation Terminations by Region

B.4.b.i.

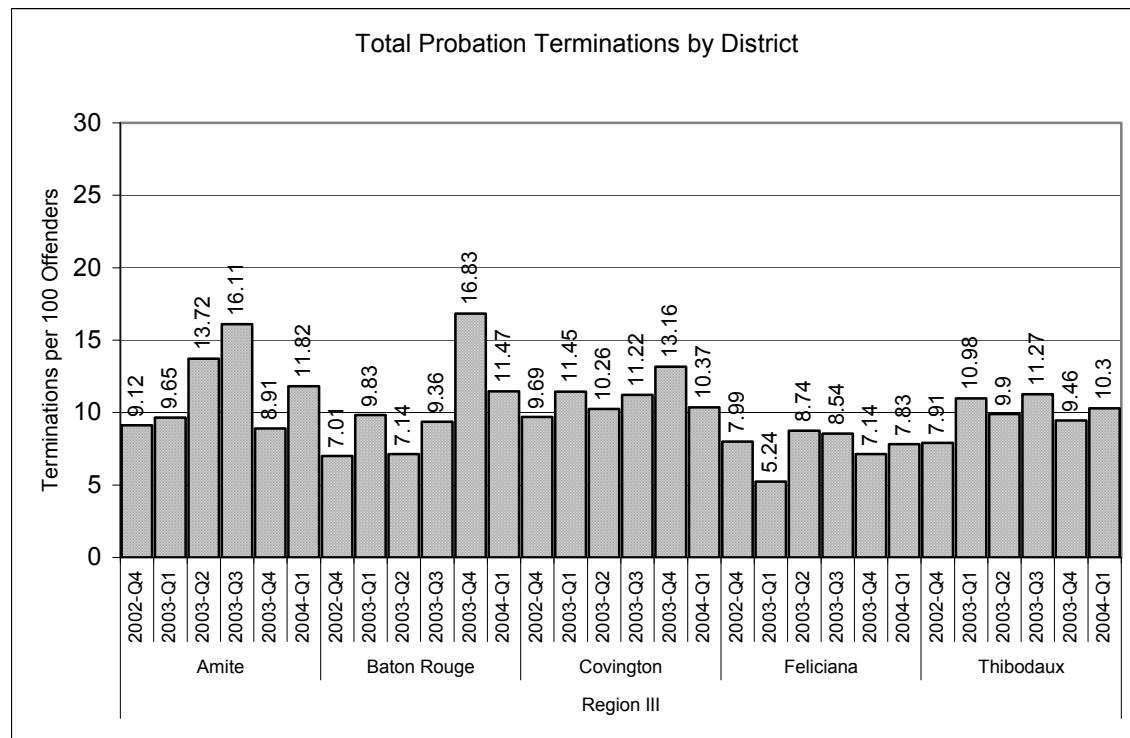


B.4.b.ii.

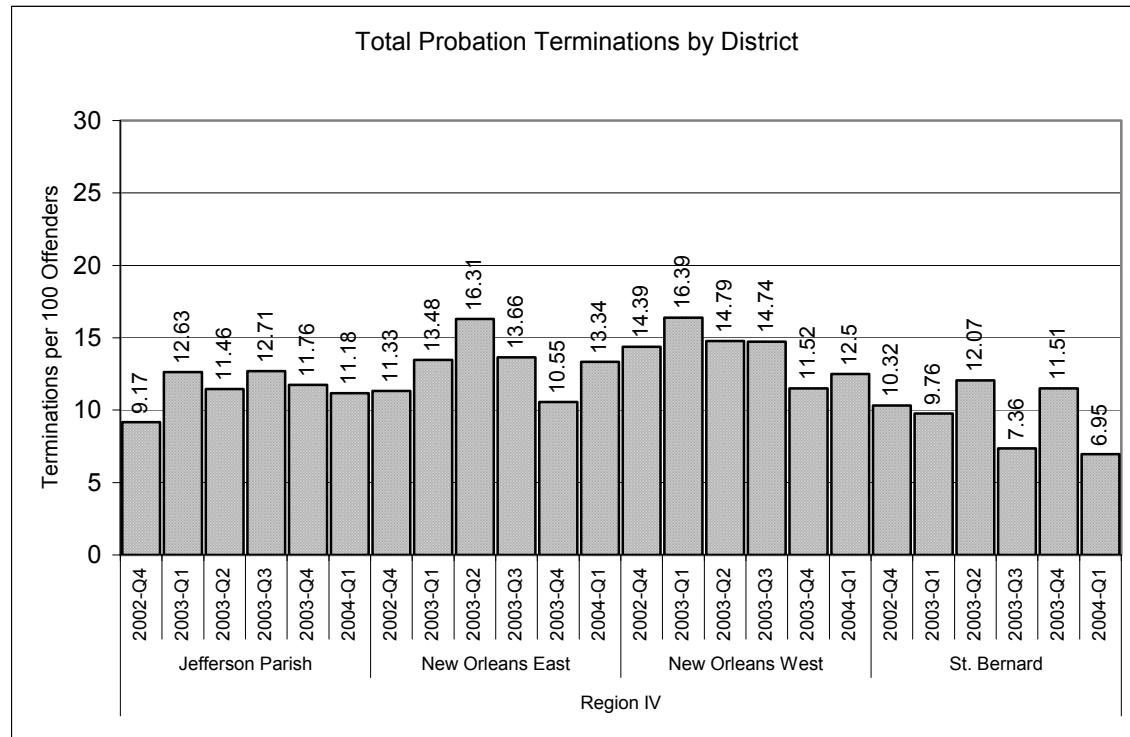


The spike in terminations for Q2 of 2003 in Lafayette District was due to a cleanup of backlogged cases, and as noted above, is down to a normal level.

B.4.b.iii.

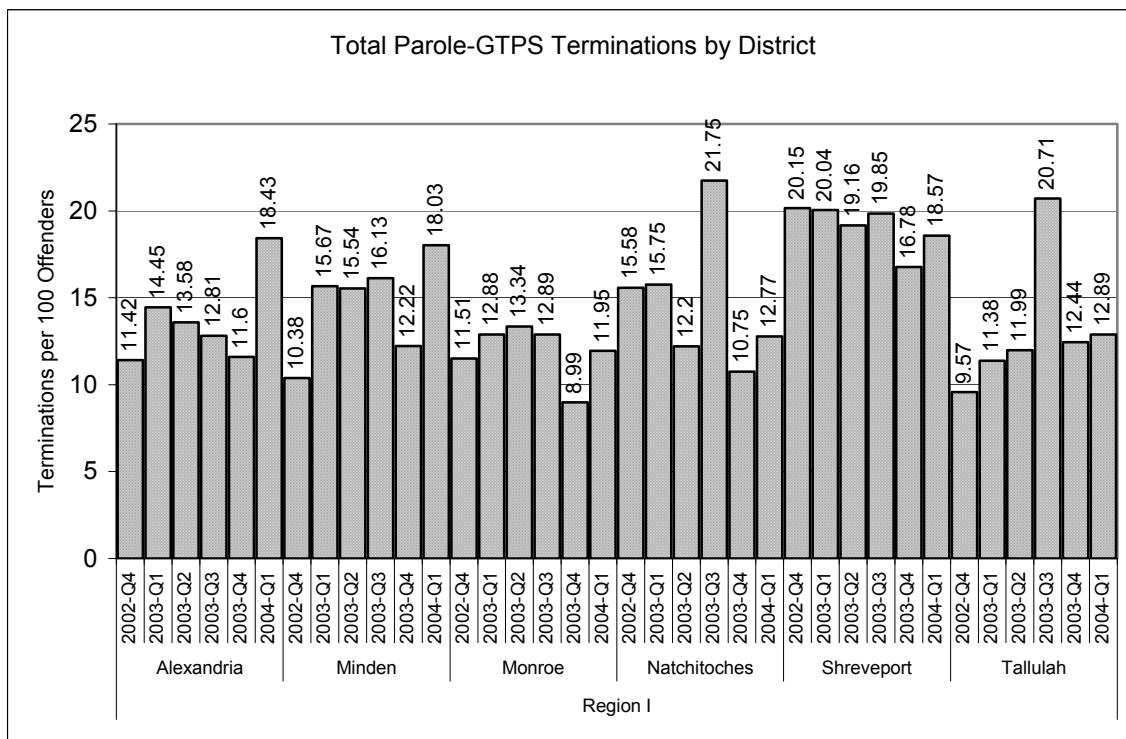


B.4.b.iv.

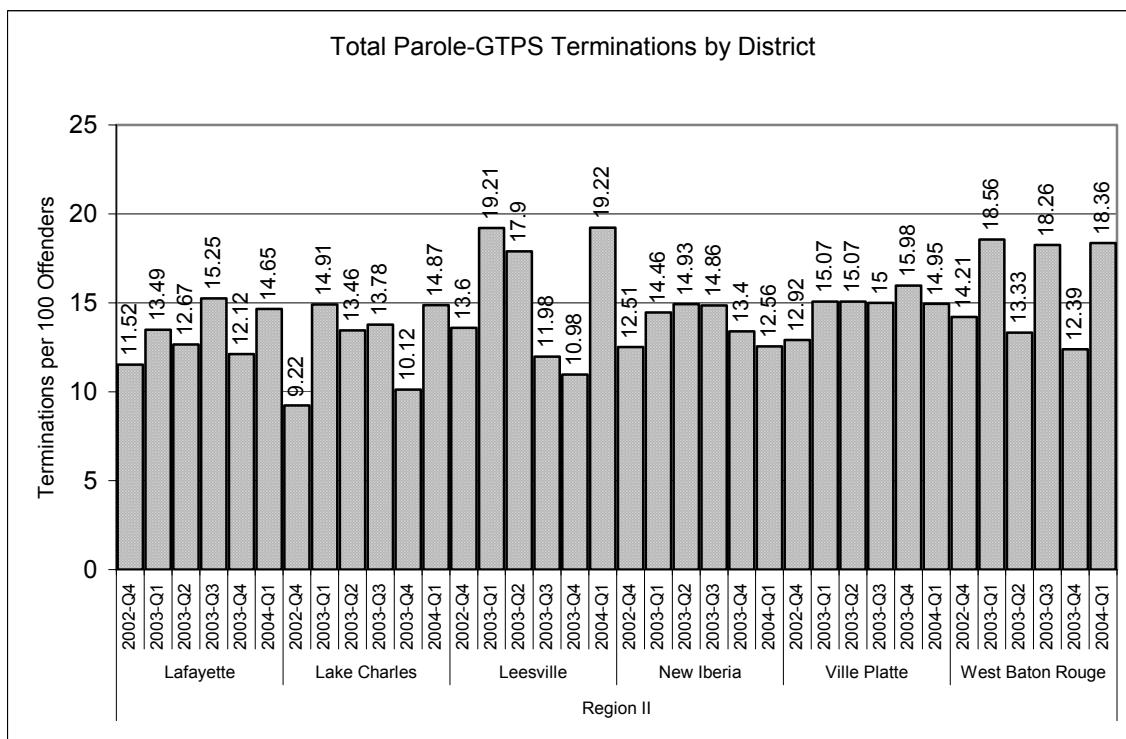


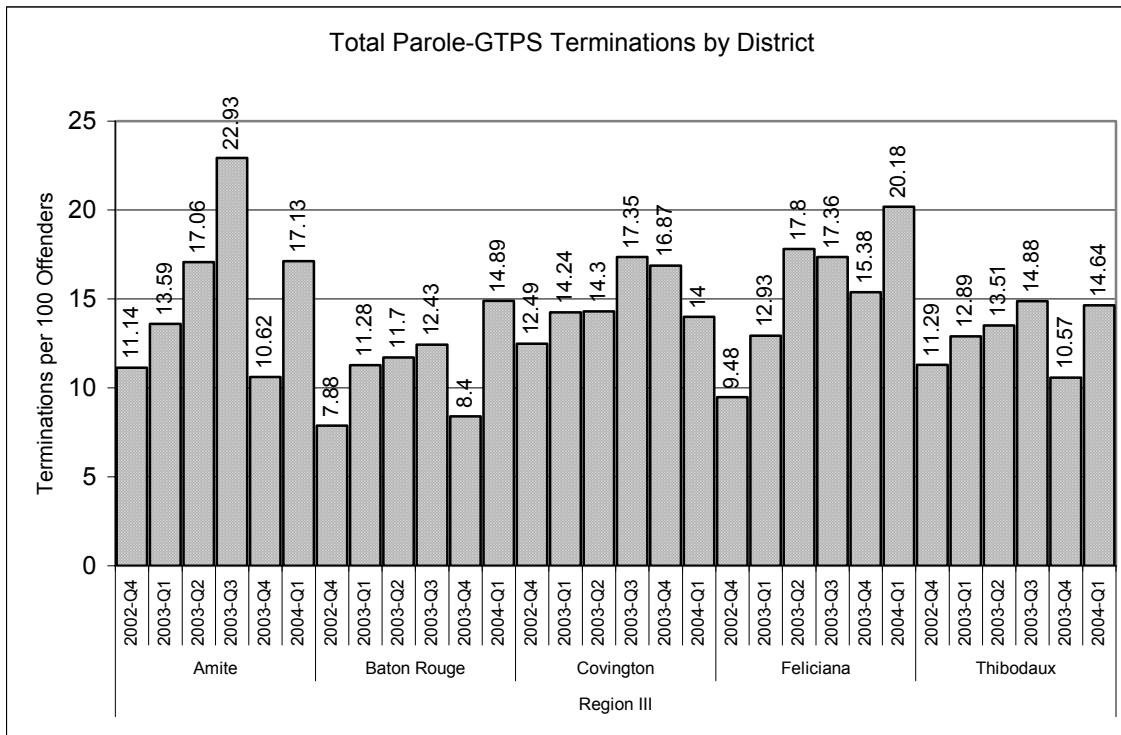
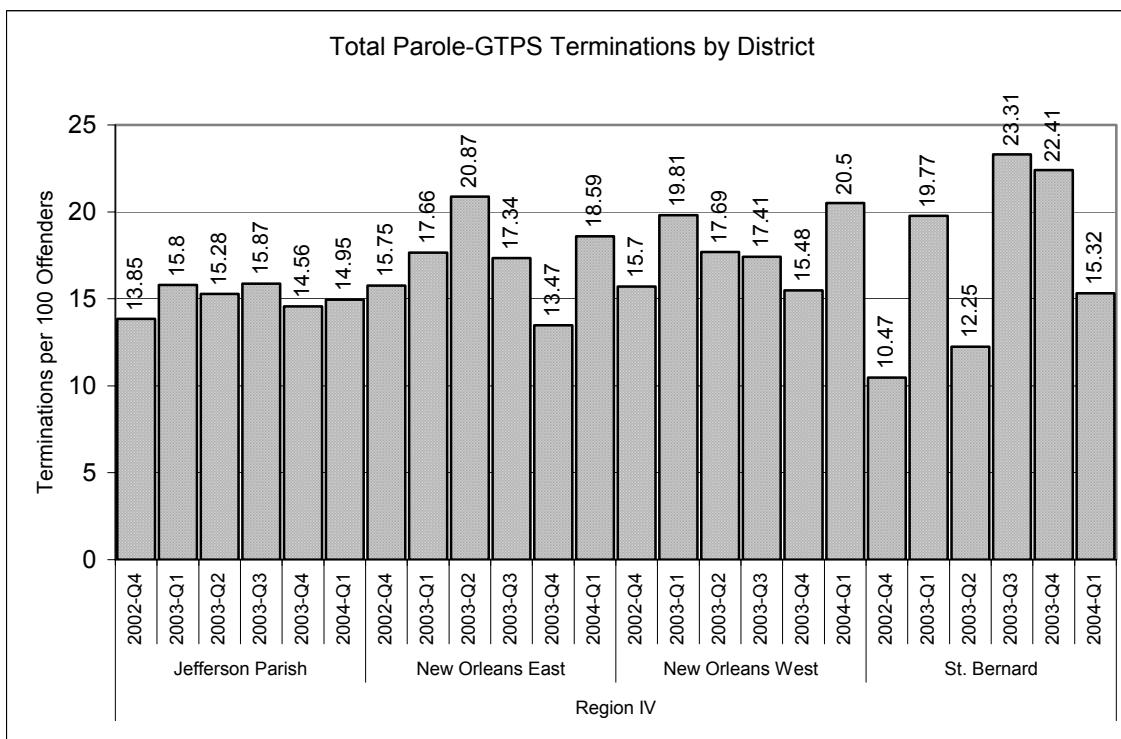
Total Parole-GTPS Terminations by Region

B.4.c.i.



B.4.c.ii.



B.4.c.iii.**B.4.c.iv.**

Statewide Probation Completions

Chart **B.4.d.** depicts the percentage of completions and revocations of the total terminations.

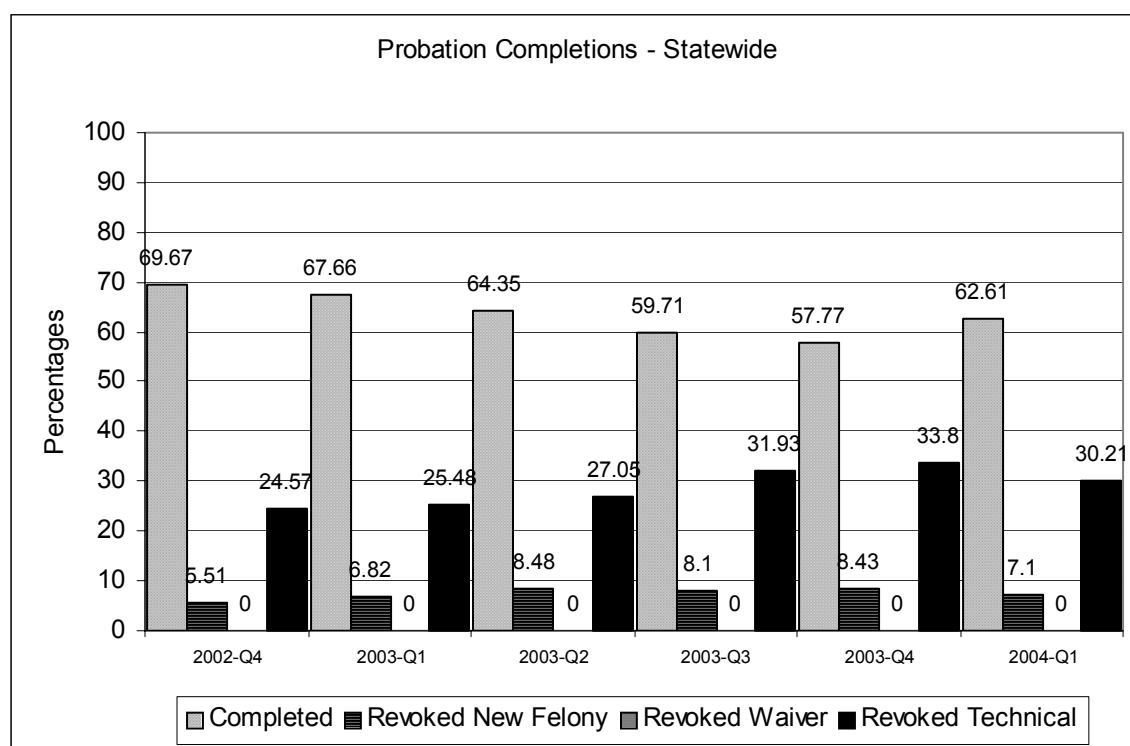
Completion: Offender terminated from supervision on normal expiration date.

Revoked (New Felony): Offender returned to an institution due to a new felony conviction.

Revoked (Waiver): Offender returned to an institution by admitting violations and waiving a revocation hearing. This option is applicable only in parole cases.

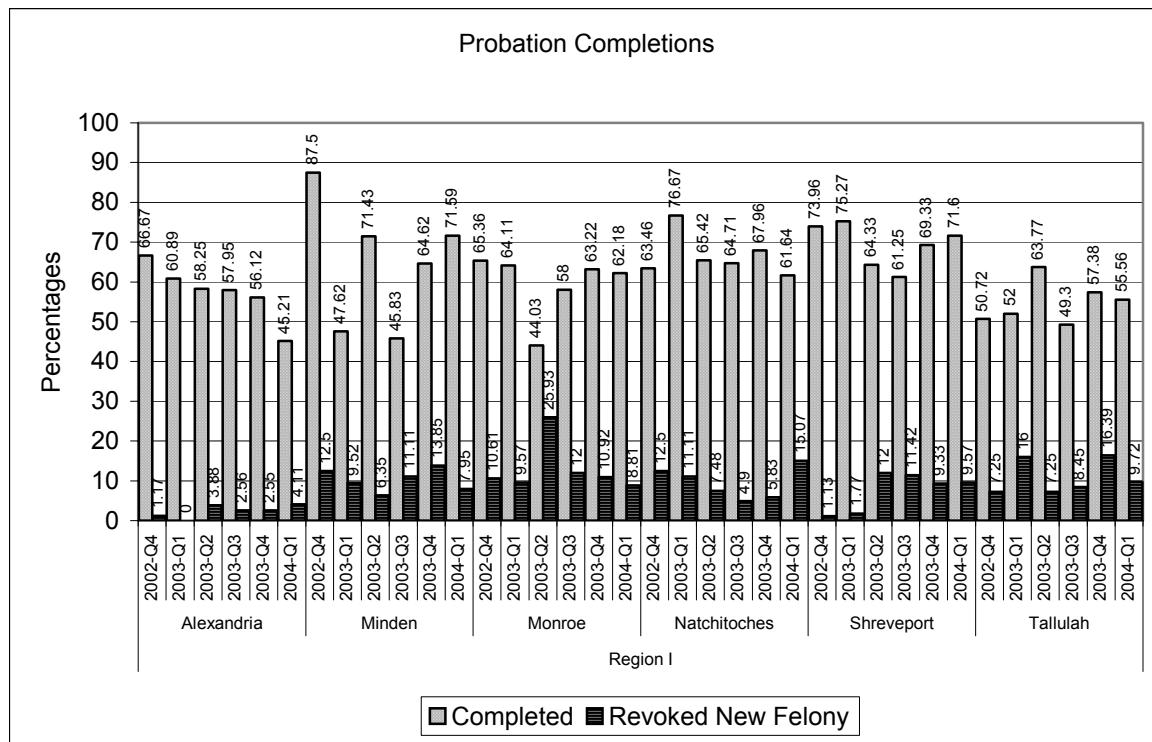
Revoked (Technical): Offender returned to an institution due to violation(s) other than new felony conviction.

B.4.d.

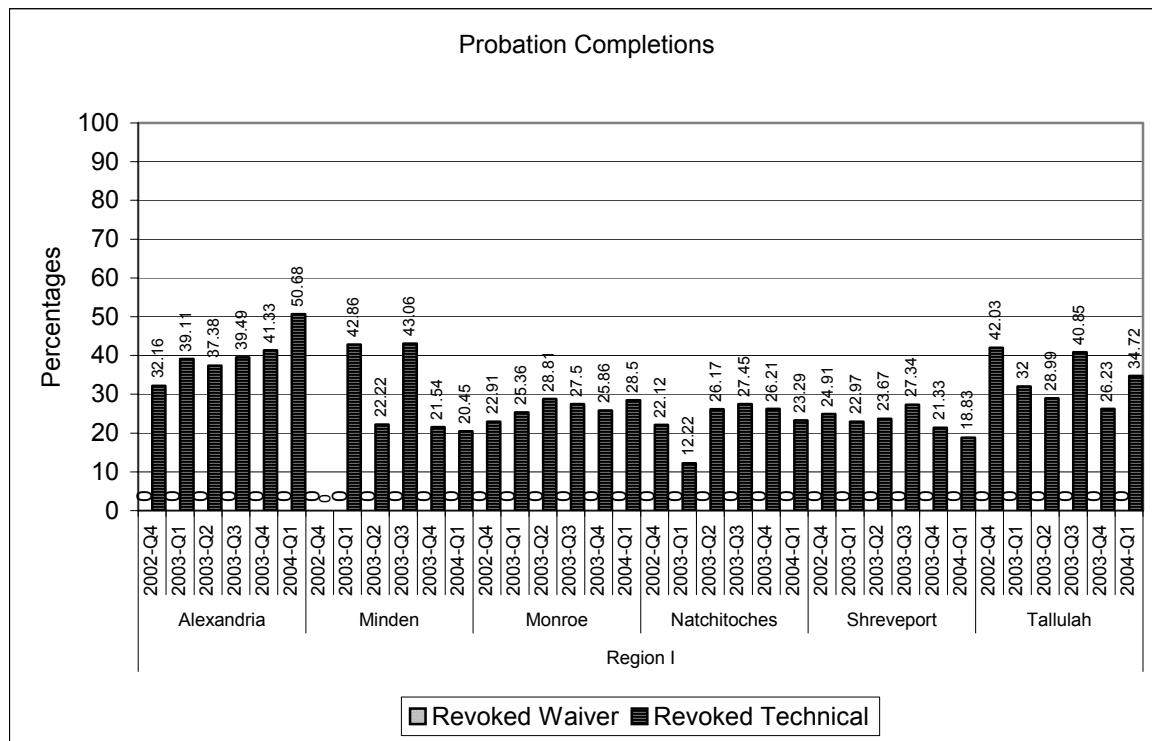


Probation Completions by Region

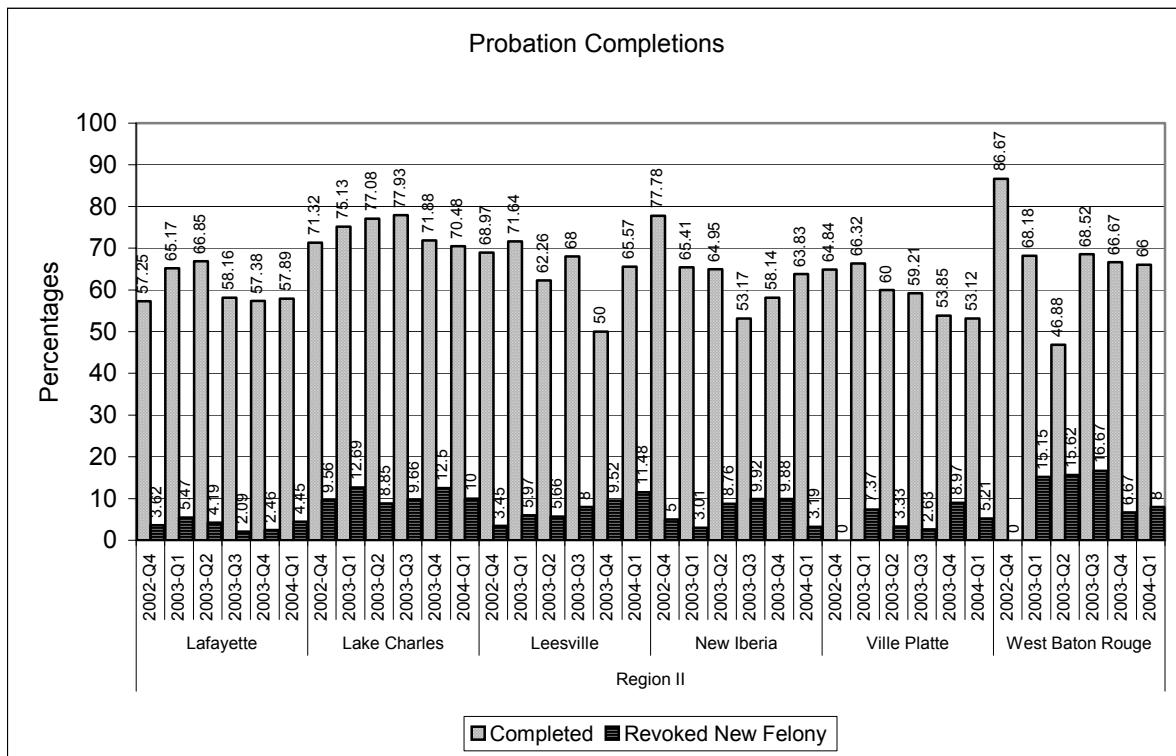
B.4.e.i.(a)



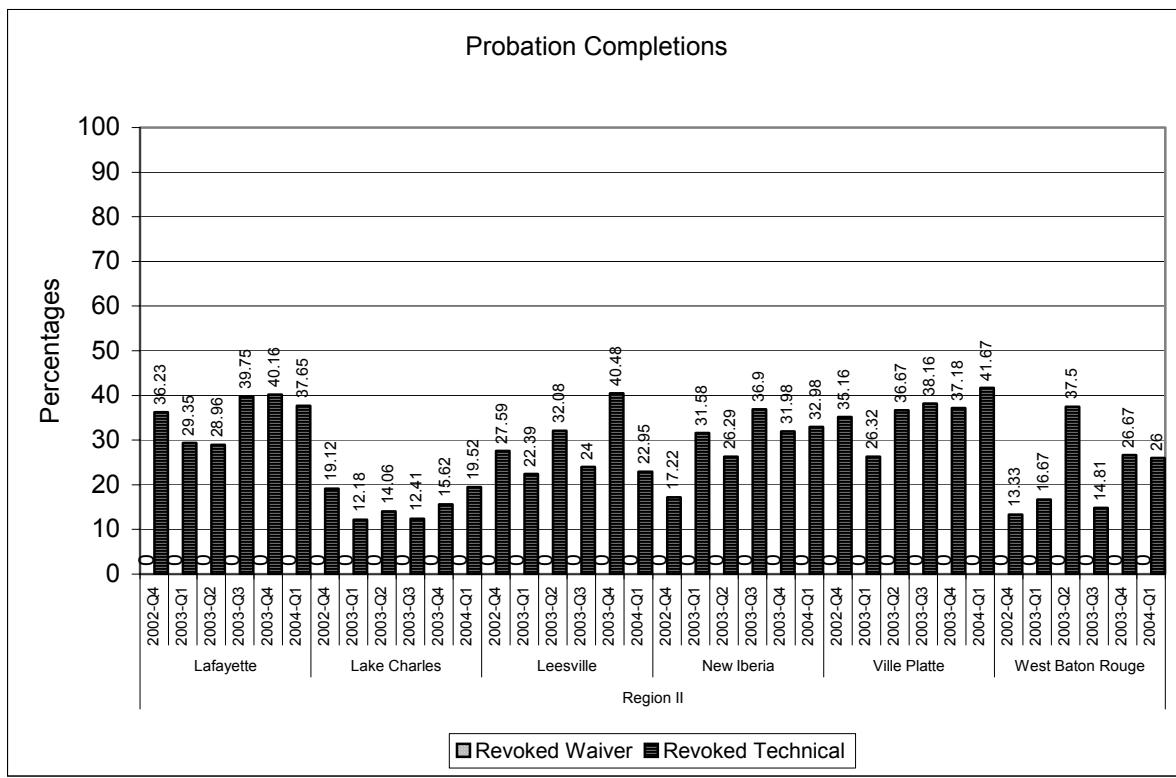
B.4.e.i.(b)



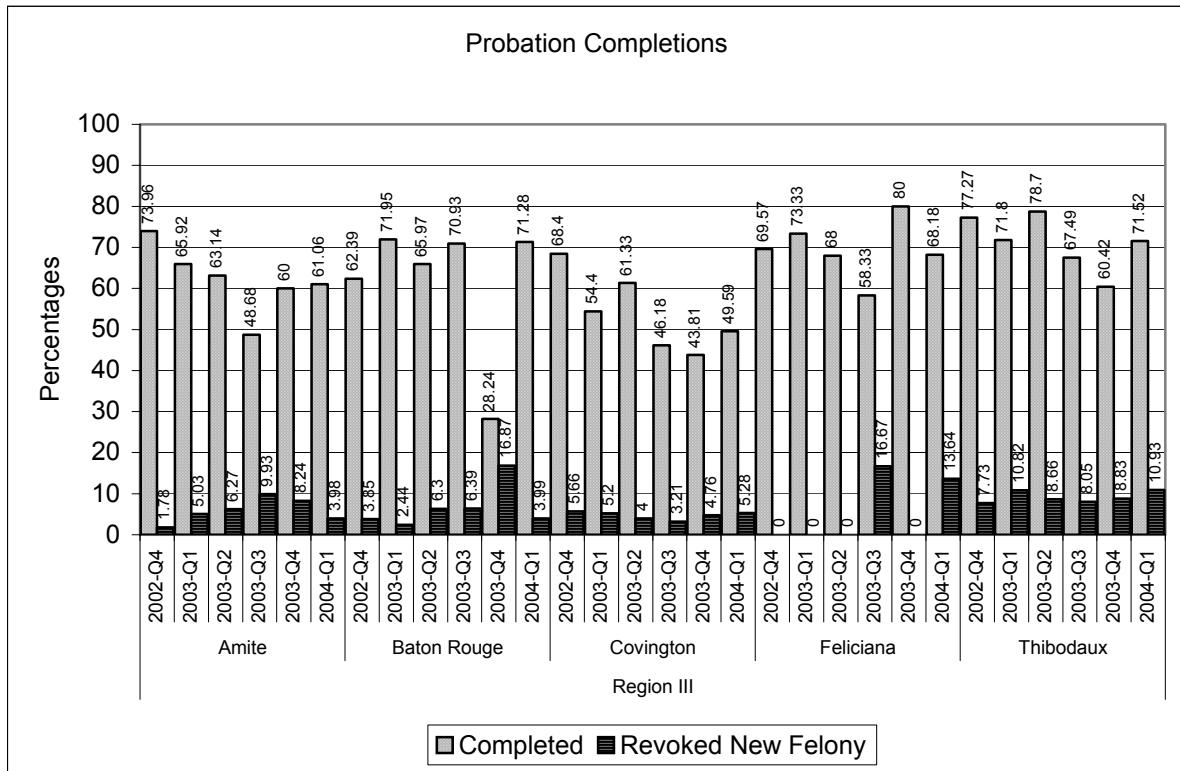
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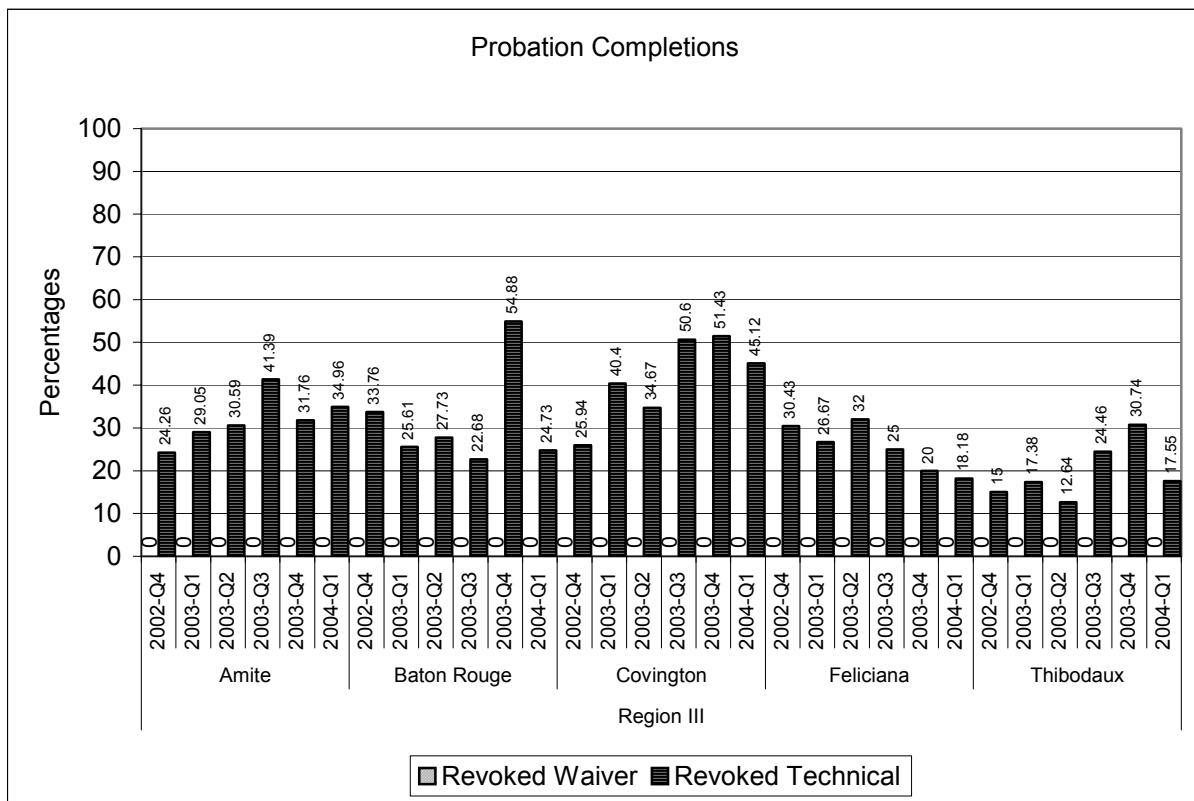
B.4.e.ii.(b)



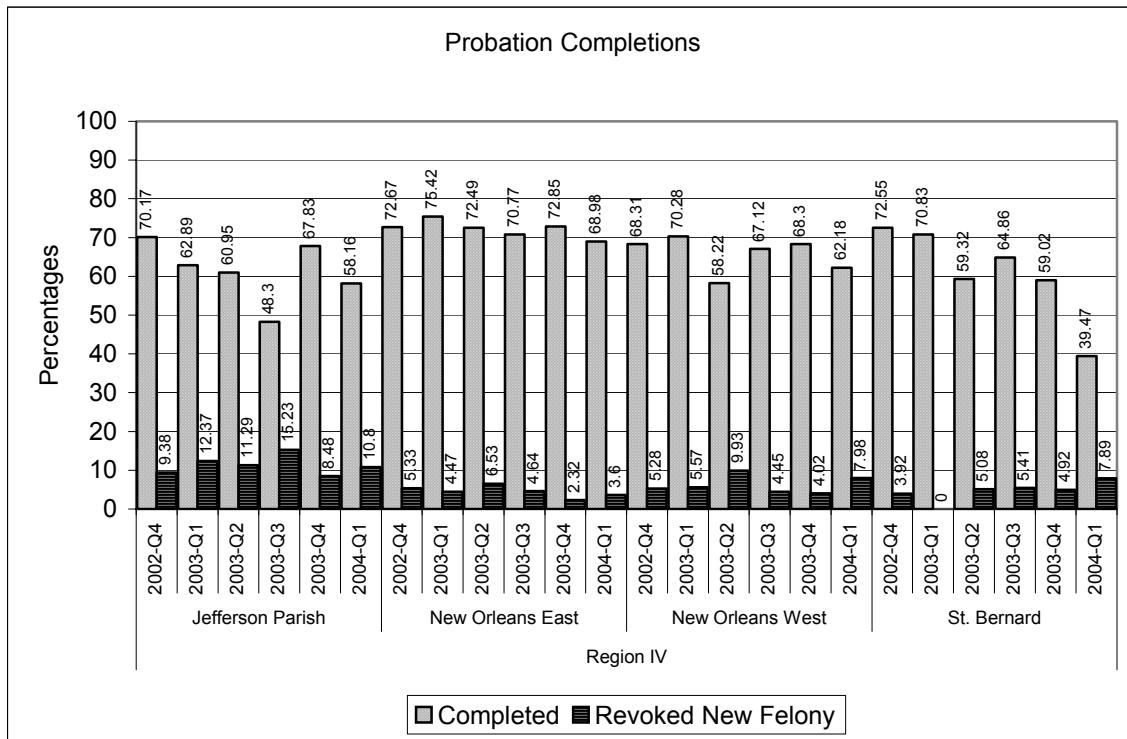
B.4.e.iii.(a)



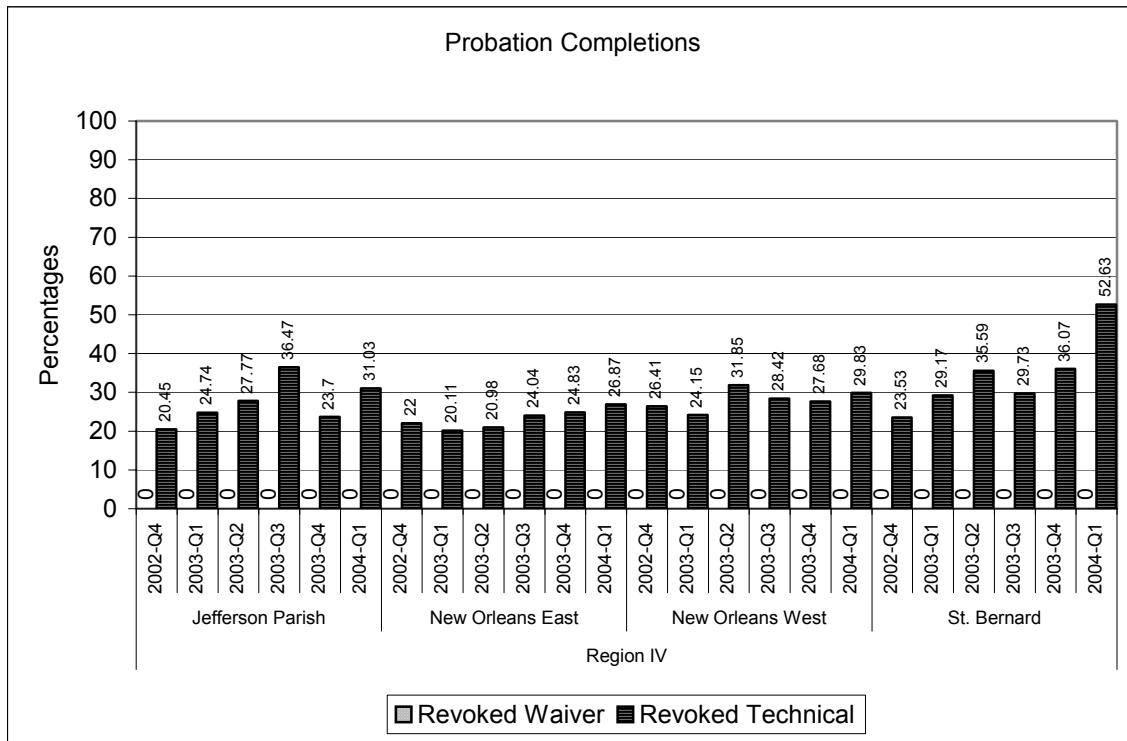
B.4.e.iii.(b)



B.4.e.iv.(a)

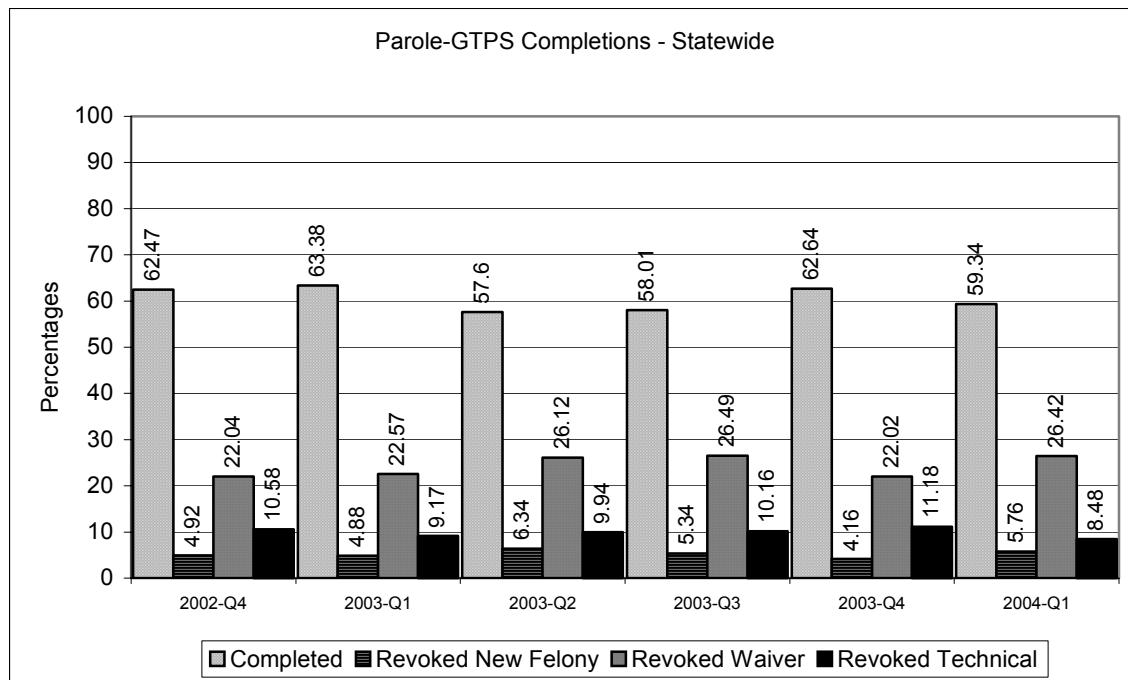


B.4.e.iv.(b)



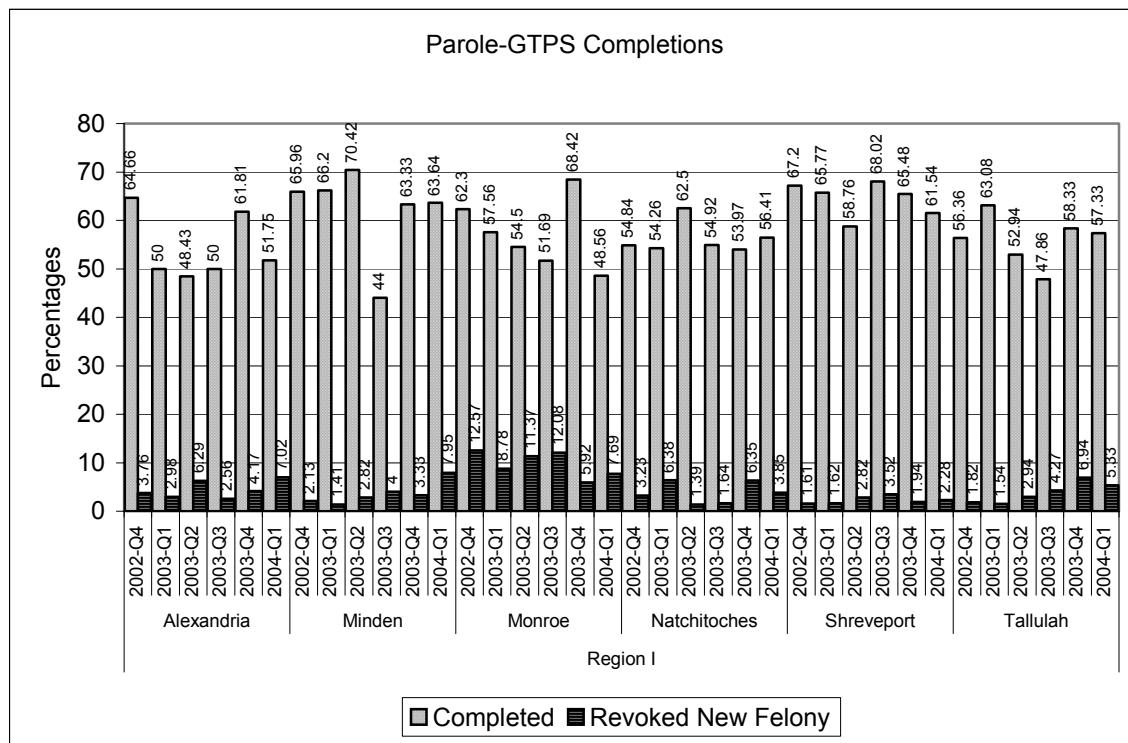
Statewide Parole Completions

B.4.f.

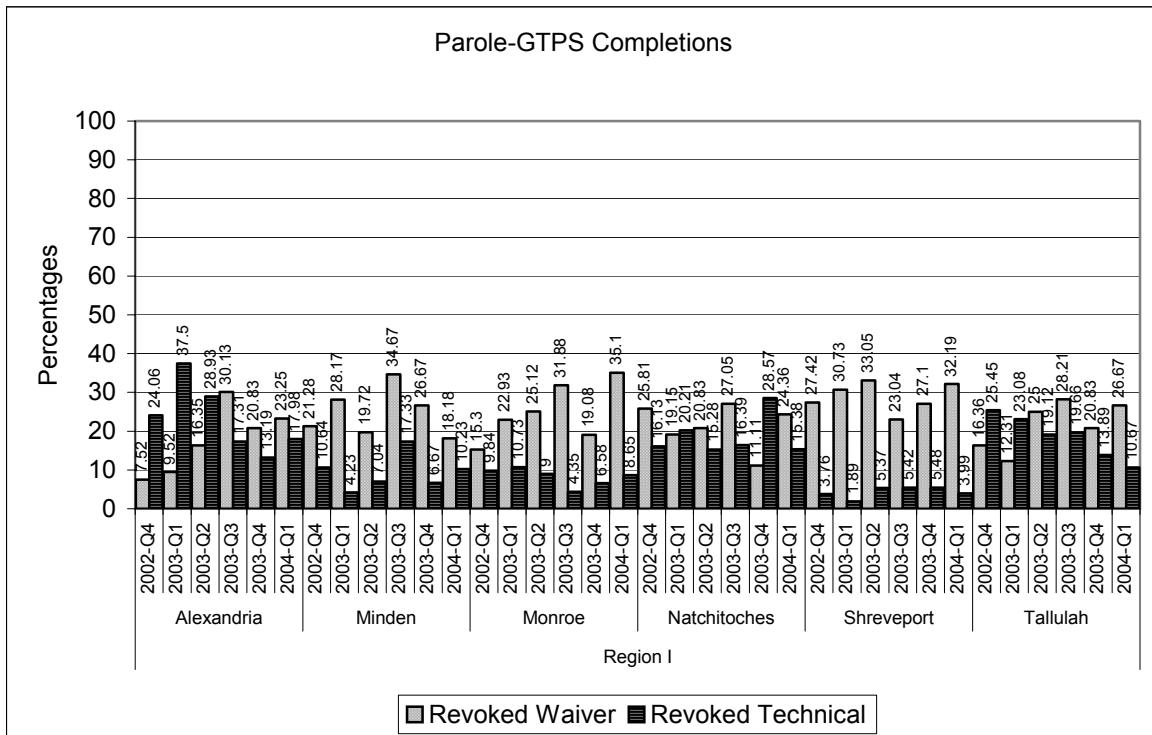


Parole-GTPS Completions by Region

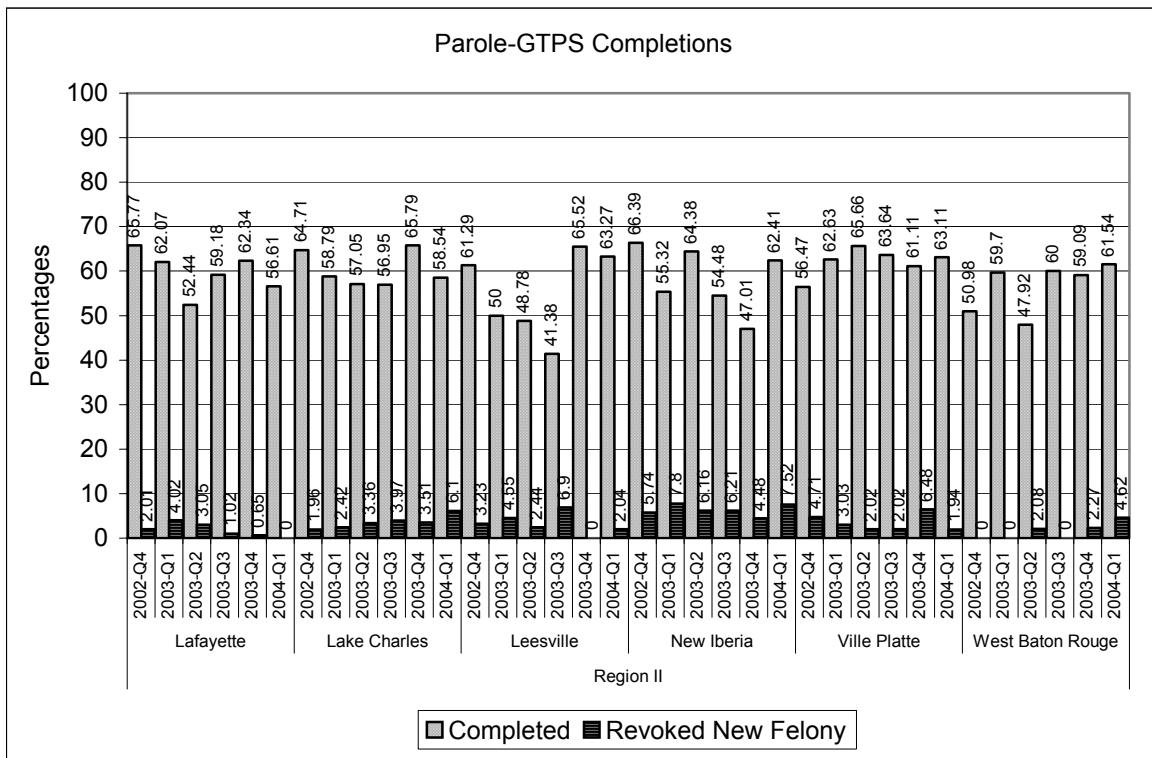
B.4.g.i.(a)



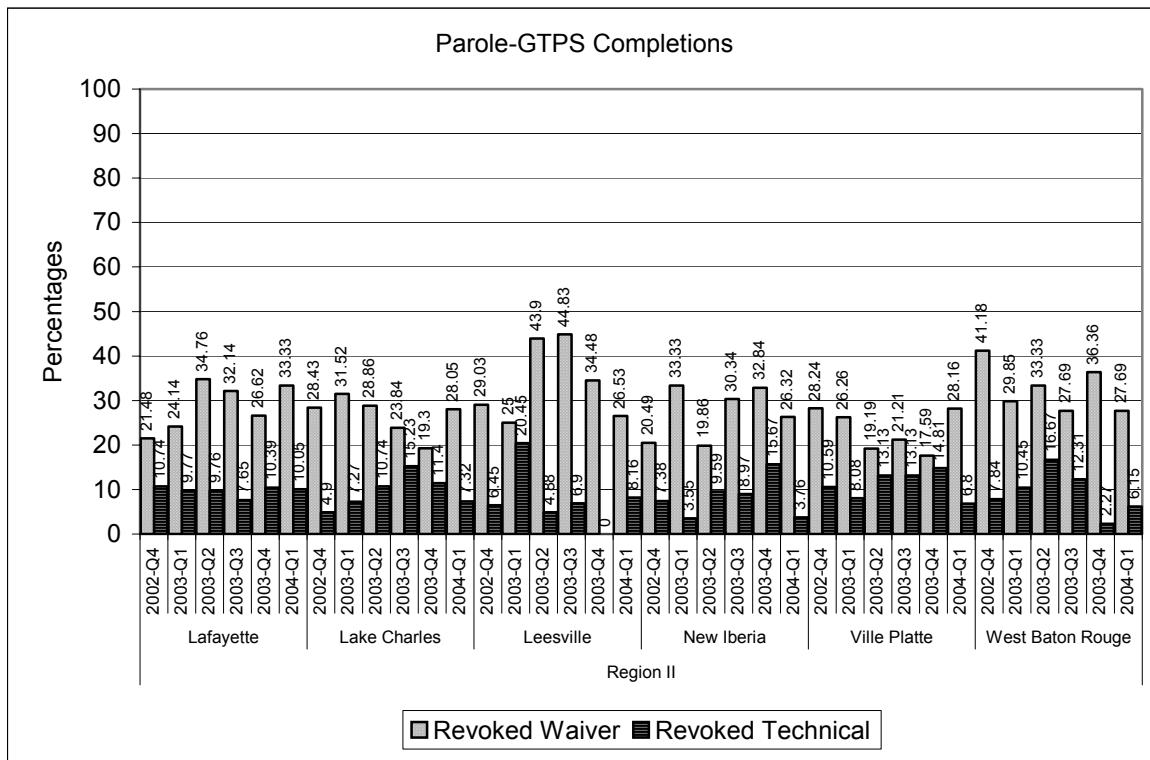
B.4.g.i.(b)



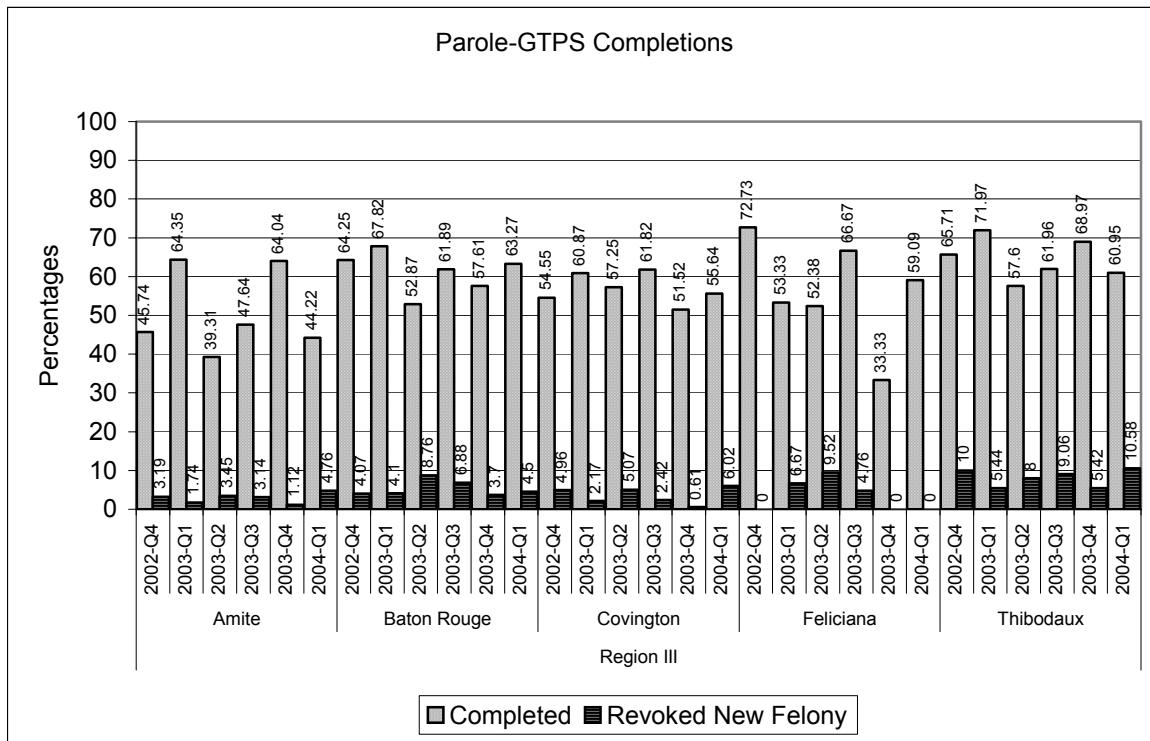
B.4.g.ii.(a)

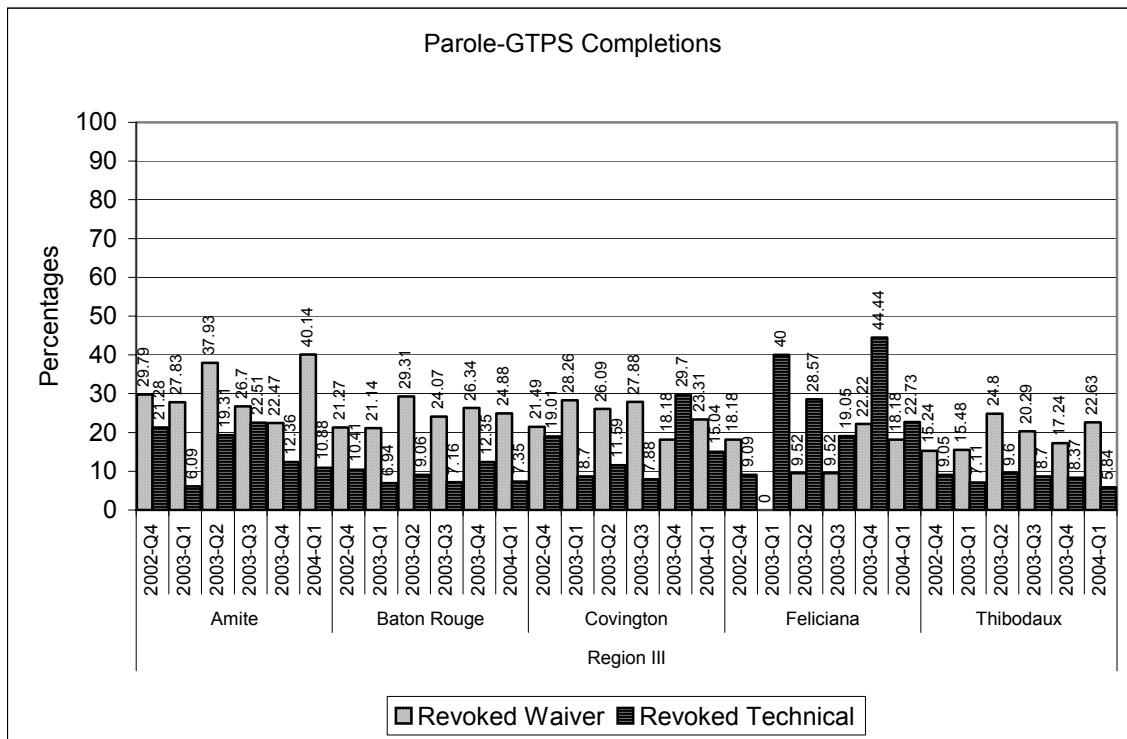
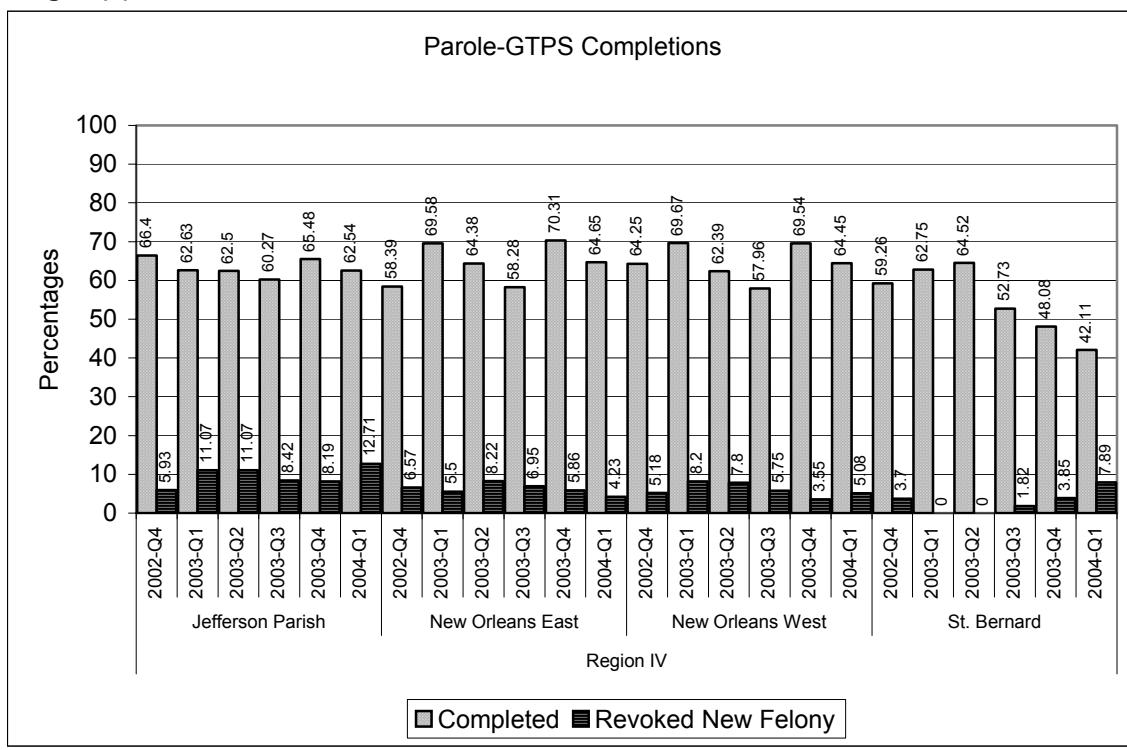


B.4.g.ii.(b)

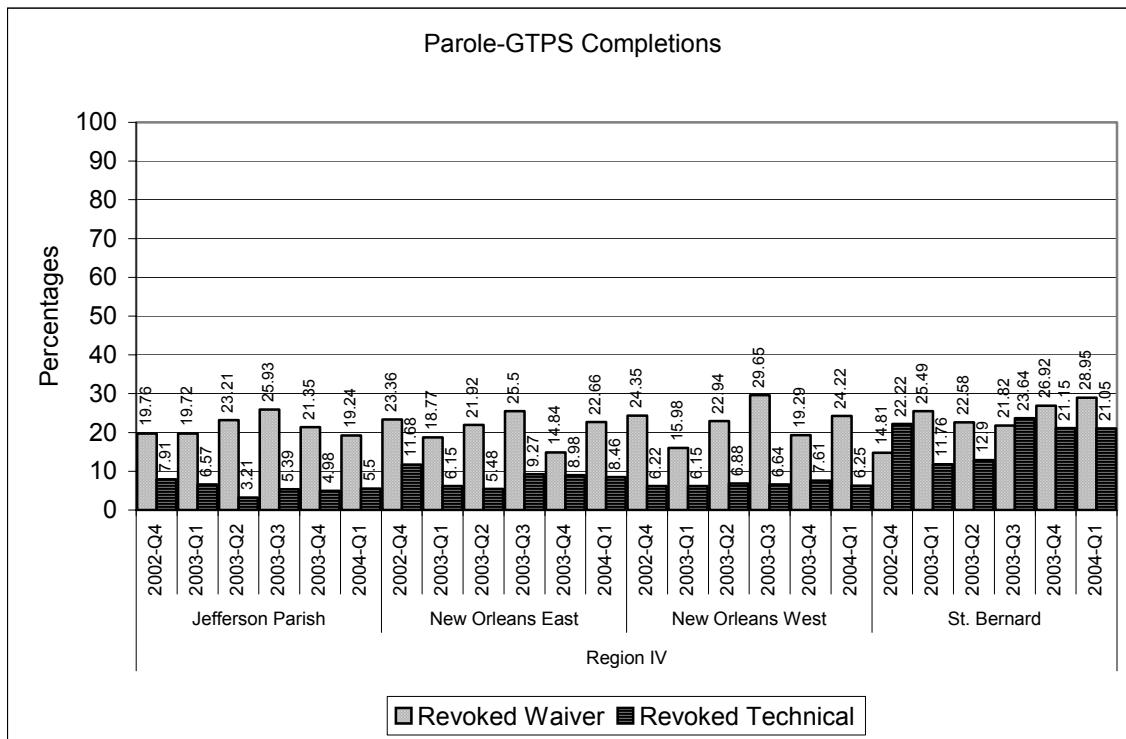


B.4.g.iii.(a)



B.4.g.iii.(b)**B.4.g.iv.(a)**

B.4.g.iv.(b)

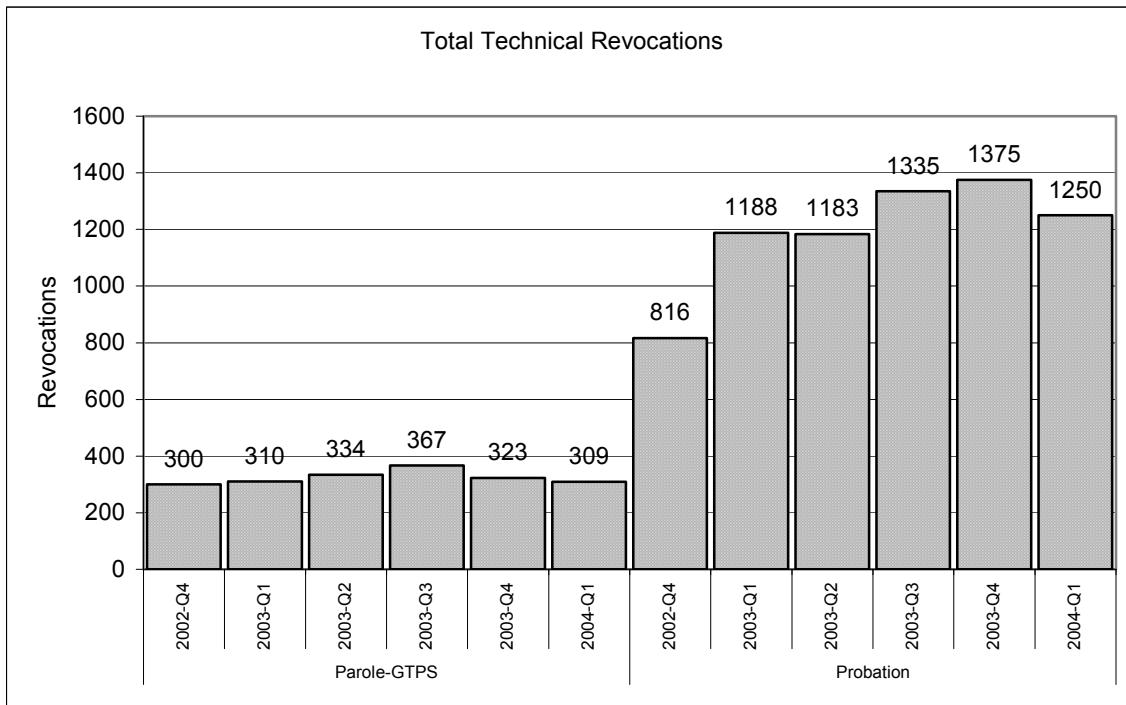
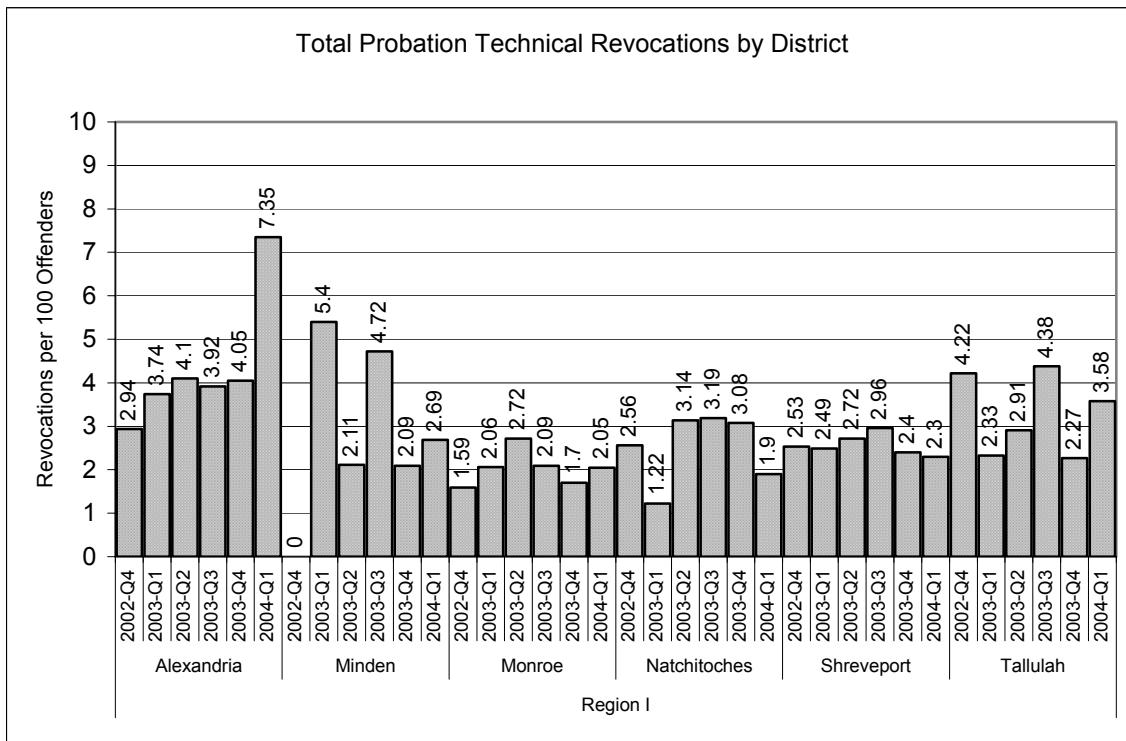


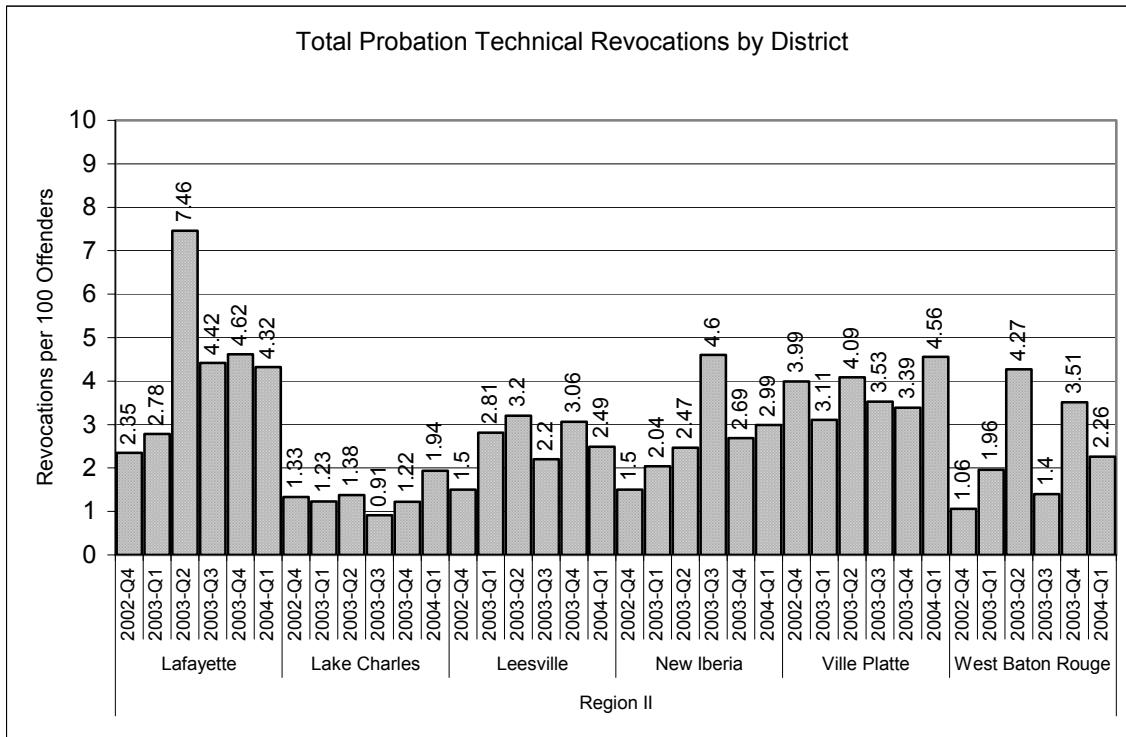
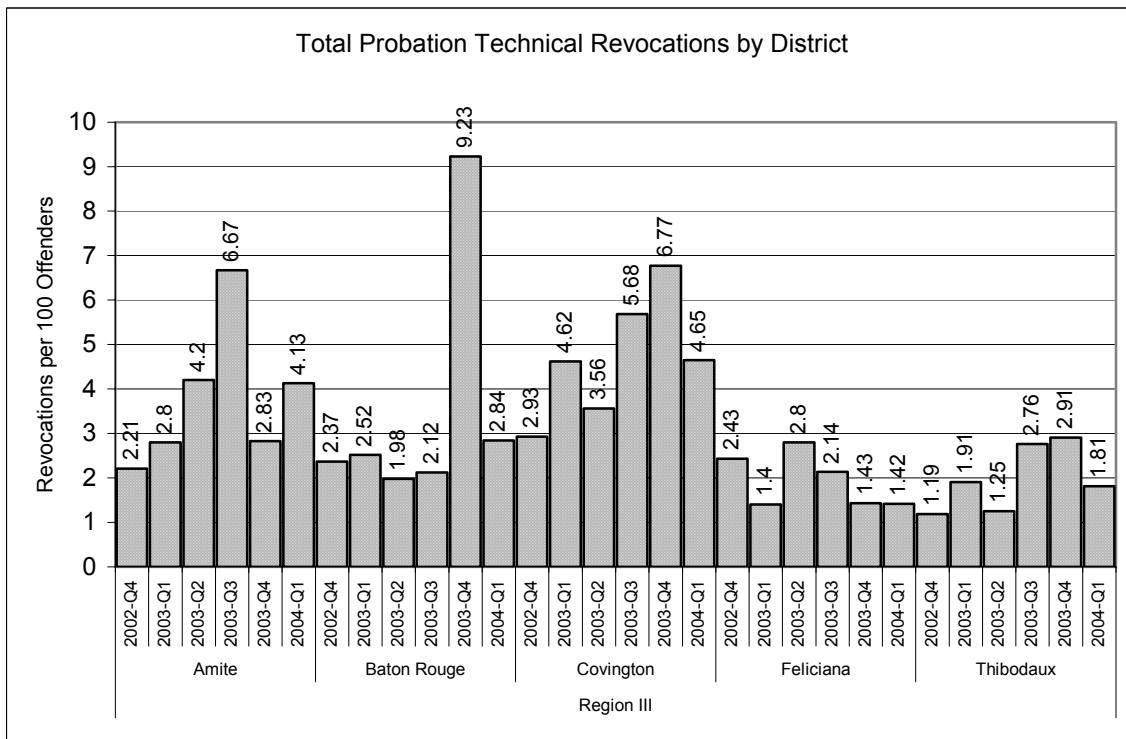
5. TECHNICAL REVOCATIONS BY REASON

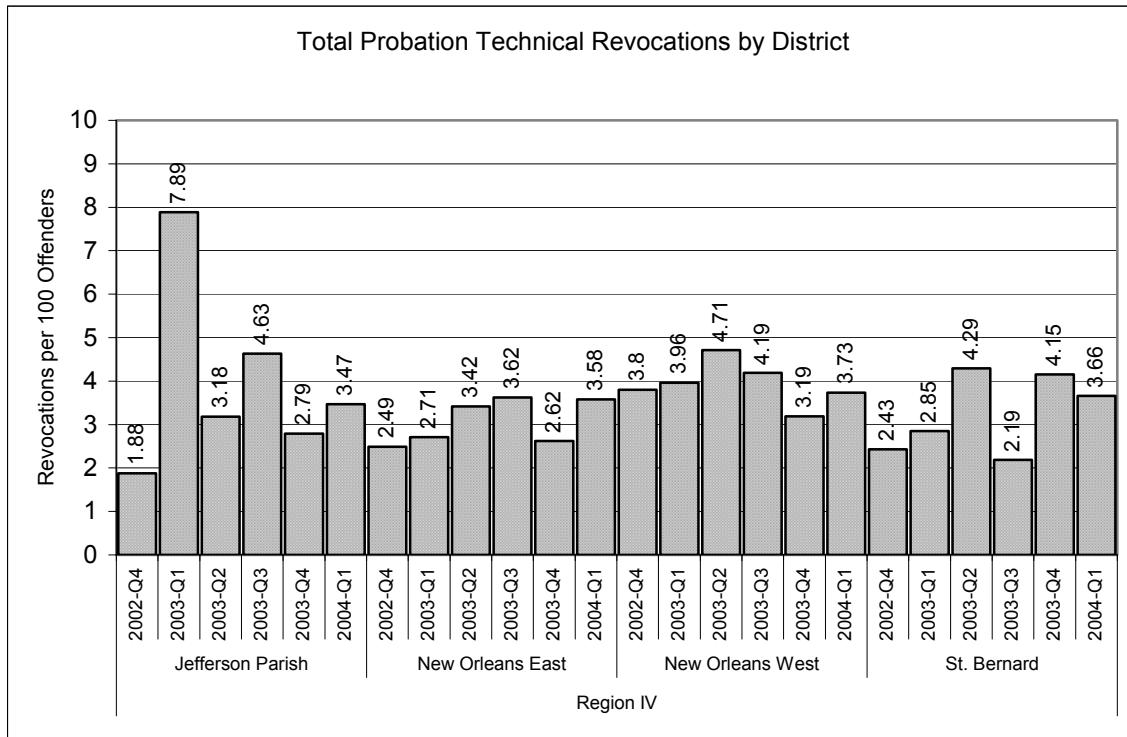
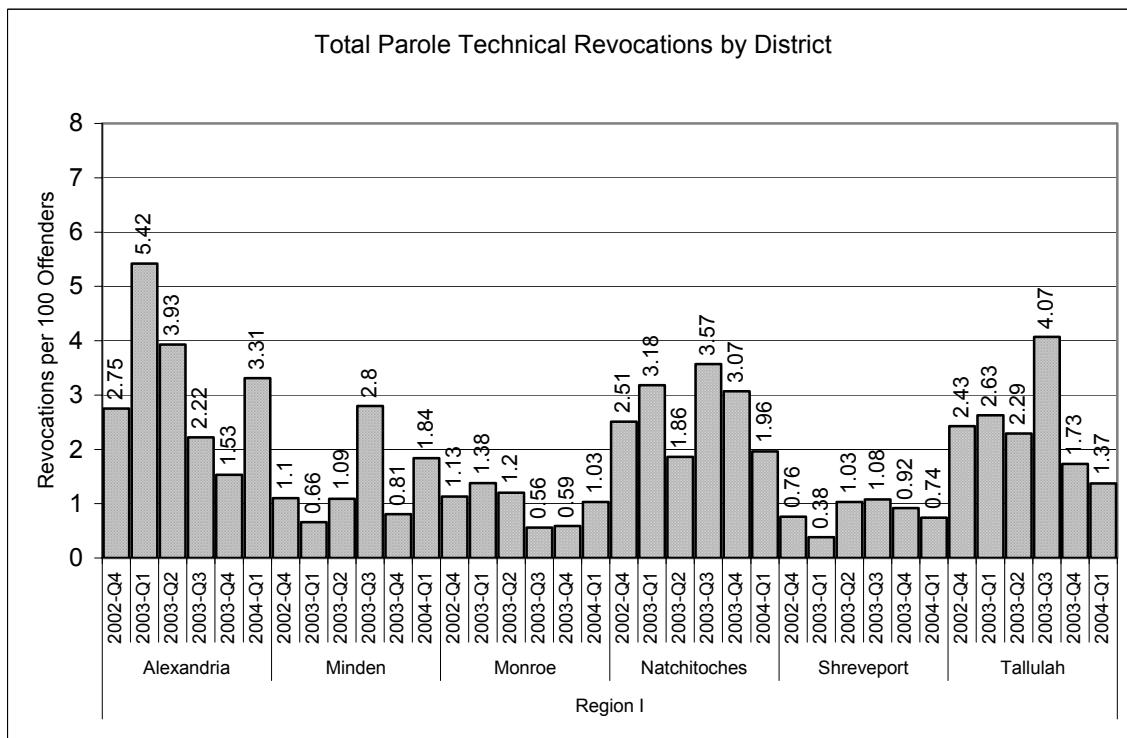
Chart **B.5.a.** reflects the number of offenders terminated from supervision as a result of revocation for technical violations. An offender is very seldom revoked based on one technical violation; revocation usually is a combination of one or more of those listed below.

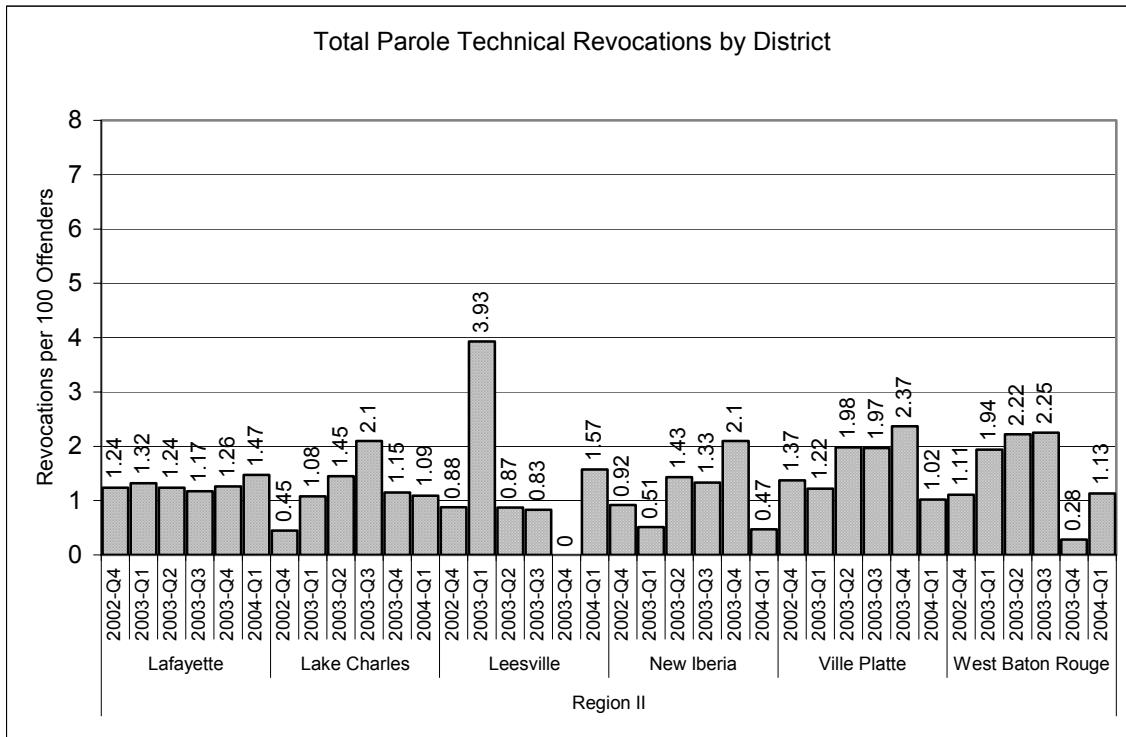
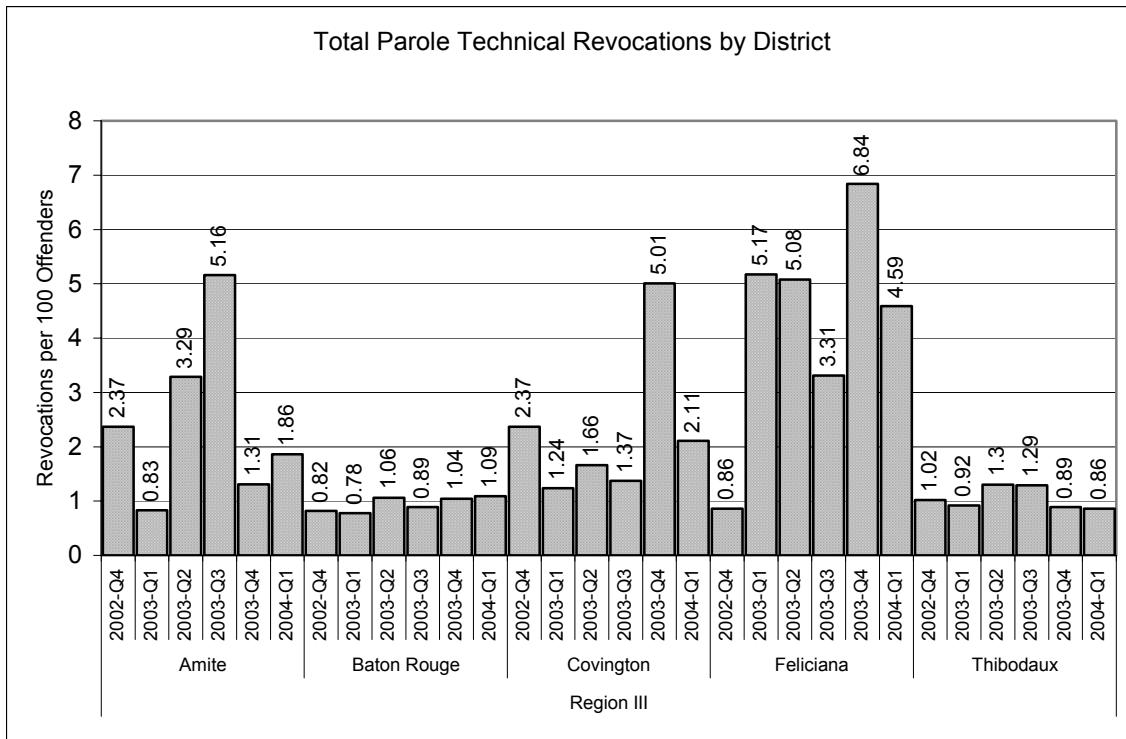
The definitions for technical violations were changed in January, 2003, to eliminate the other and unknown categories. Two new categories were created to better identify technical violators with multiple violations.

Absconder	Offender failed to make himself available for supervision.
1st Positive	Offender tested positive on first drug screen.
2nd or more Positive	Offender tested positive on second or more drug screen.
Non-Payment	Offender failed to pay ordered restitution or supervision fees.
Multi. W/Pos.	Offender violated more than one general or special condition of supervision, including a positive drug screen.
Multi. W/out Pos.	Offender violated more than one general or special condition of supervision with no indication of a positive drug screen.

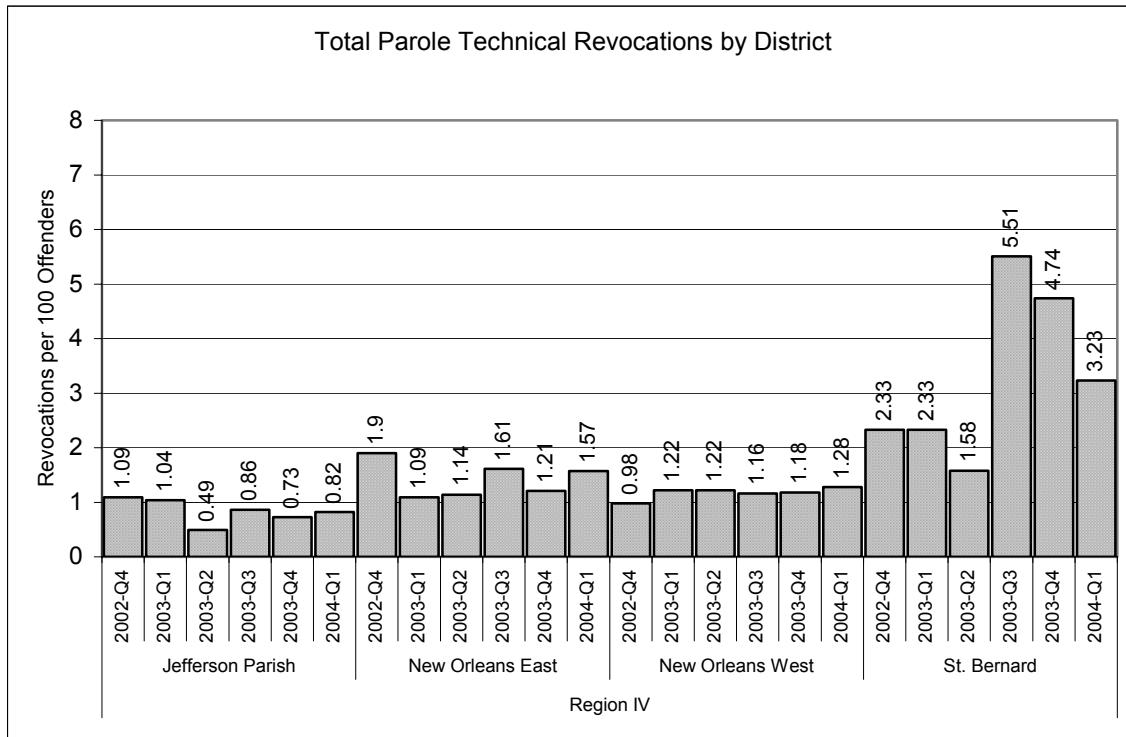
B.5.a.**Total Probation Technical Revocations by Region****B.5.b.i.**

B.5.b.ii.**B.5.b.iii.**

B.5.b.iv.**Total Parole-GTPS Technical Revocations by Region****B.5.c.i.**

B.5.c.ii.**B.5.c.iii.**

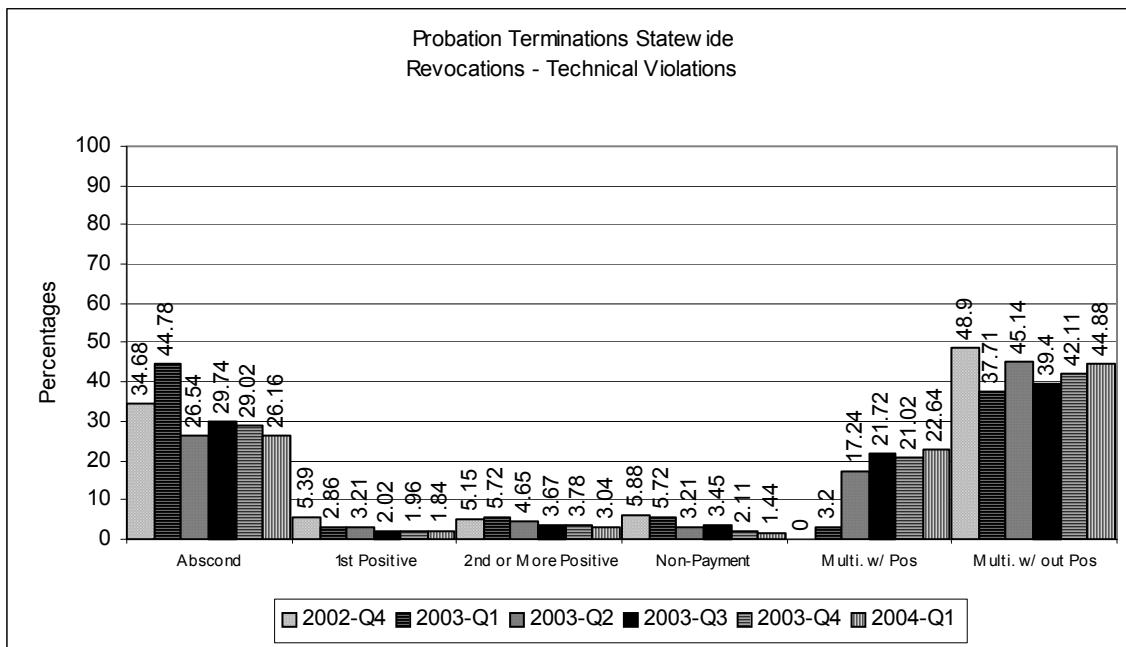
B.5.c.iv.



Statewide Probation Technical Revocations

Chart B.5.d. reflects the percentage of total technical revocations.

B.5.d.

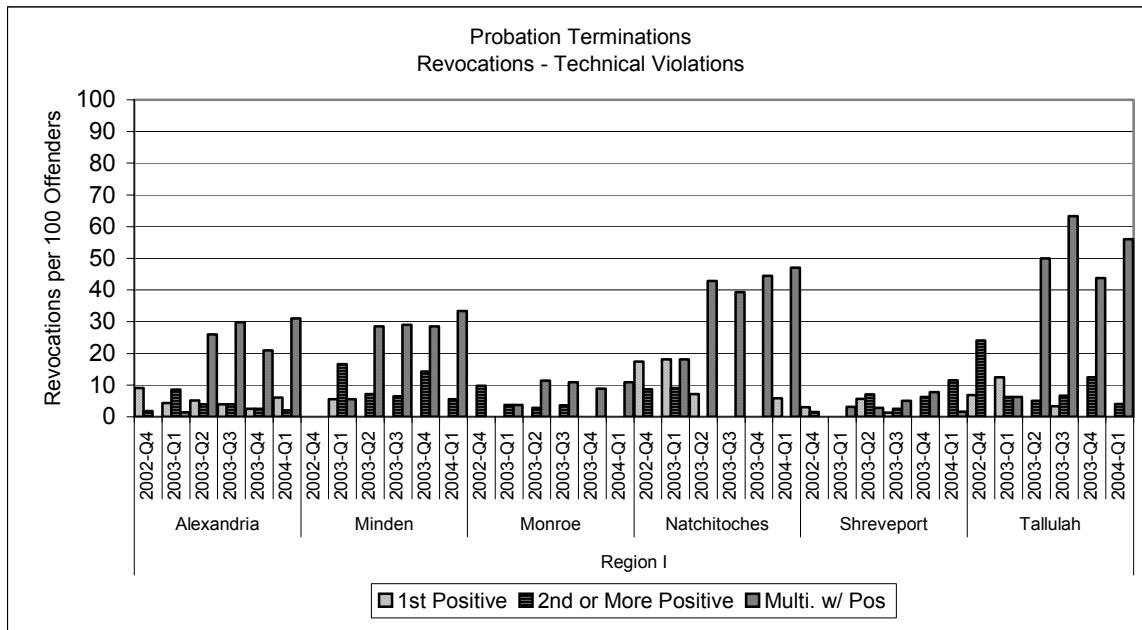


Probation Technical Revocations by Region

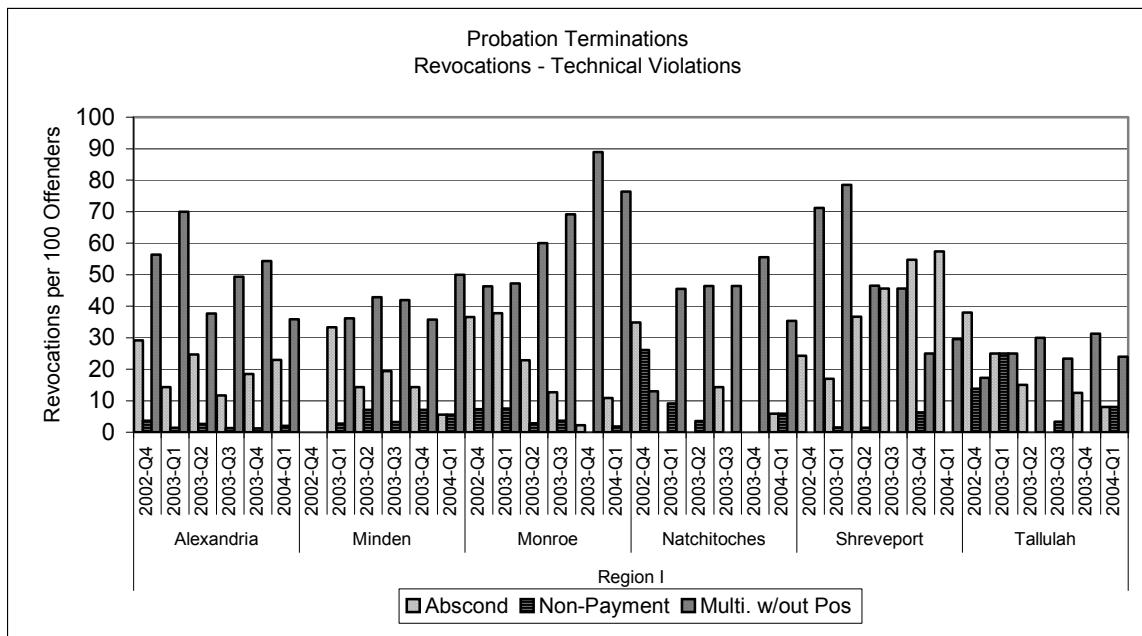
In the Natchitoches District, offenders who test positive on drug screens generally are referred to local alcohol and drug abuse clinics for evaluation and/or program participation. If warranted, revocation is recommended.

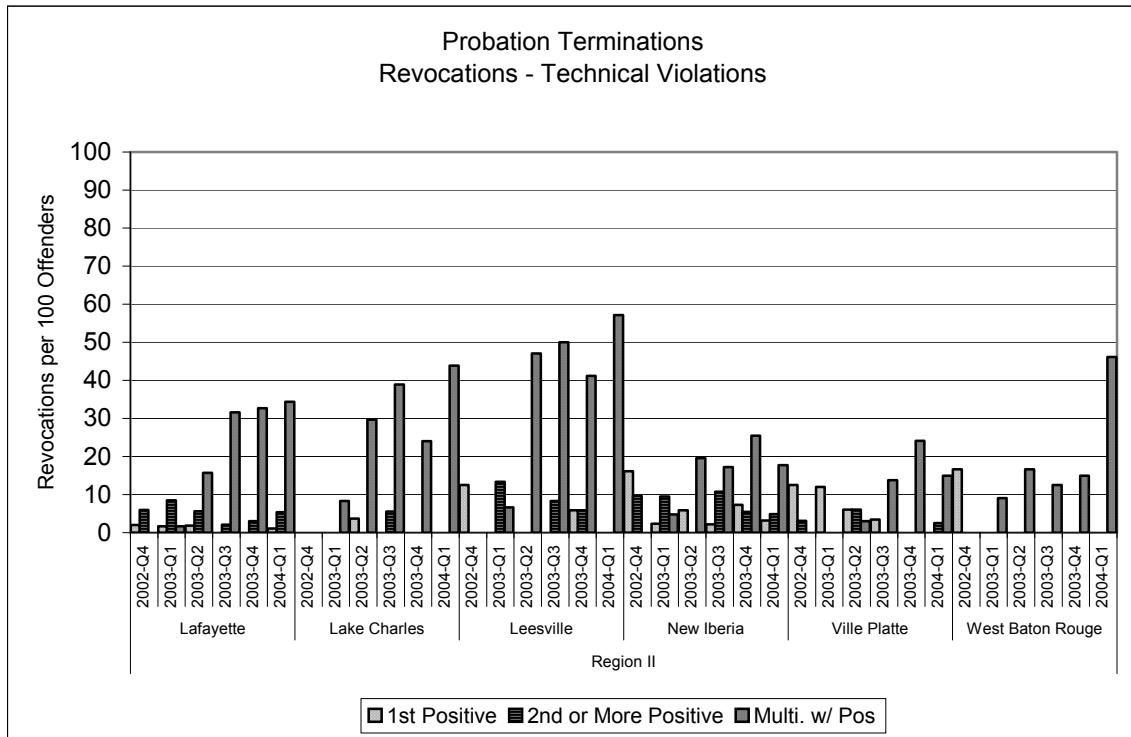
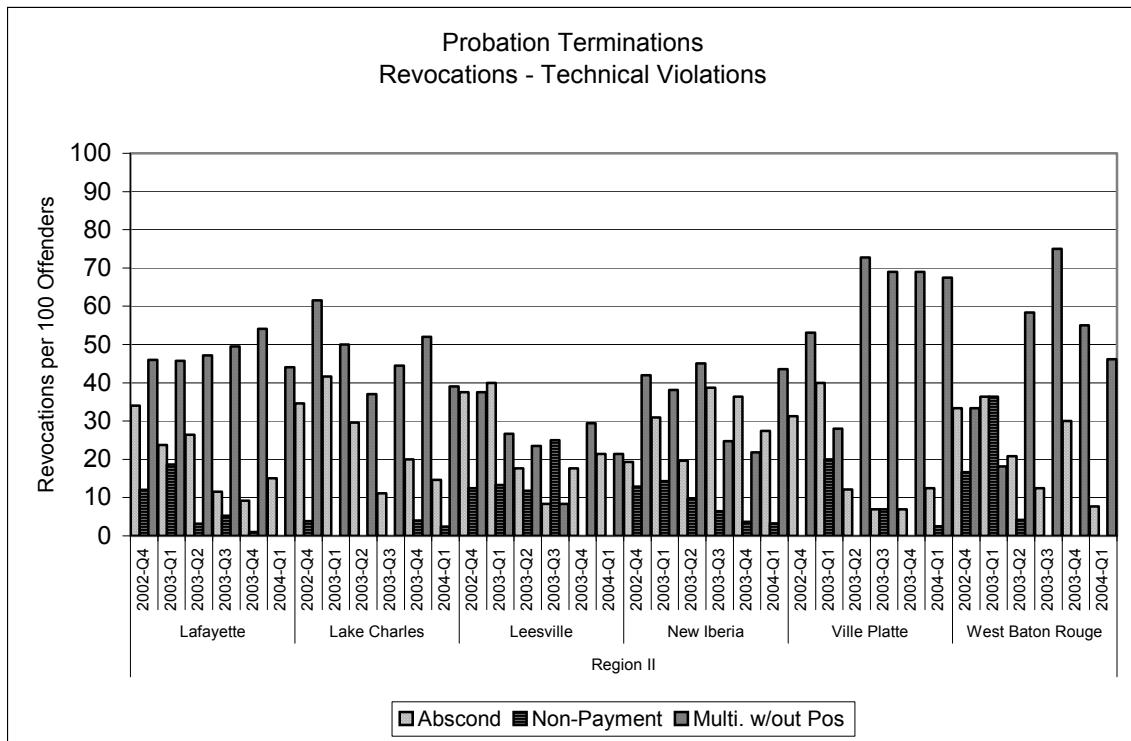
Monroe District currently has a severe clerical shortage (3), and the administrative processing of the revocation paperwork is backlogged.

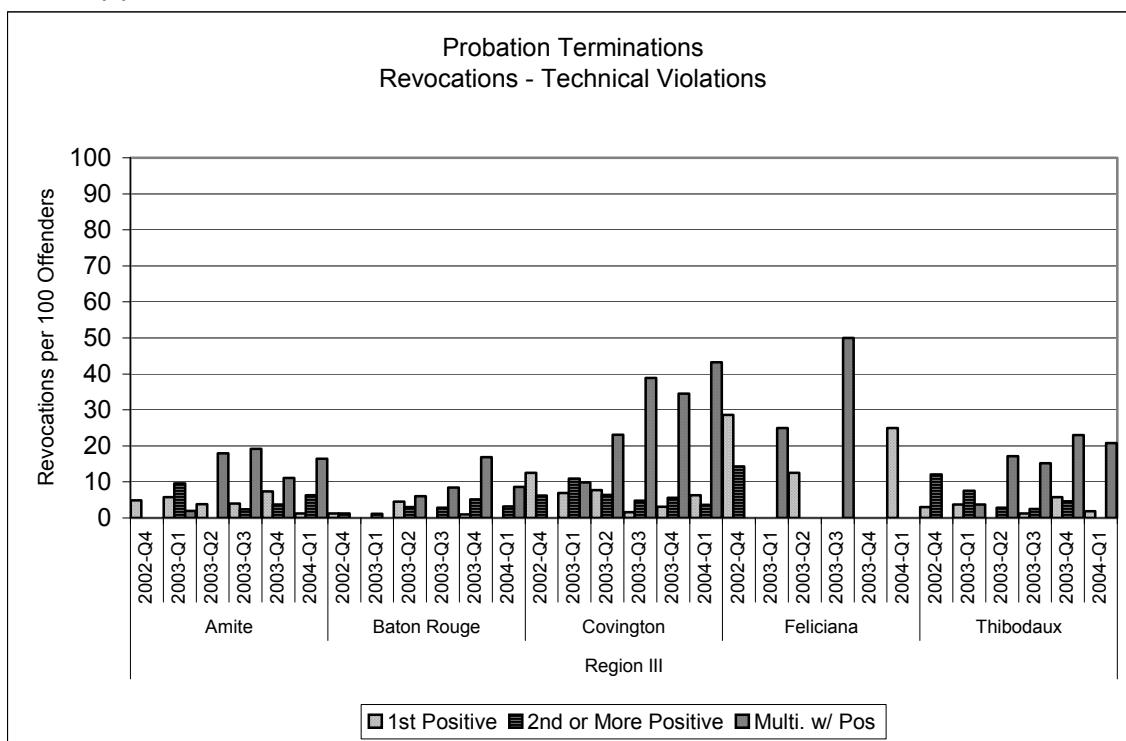
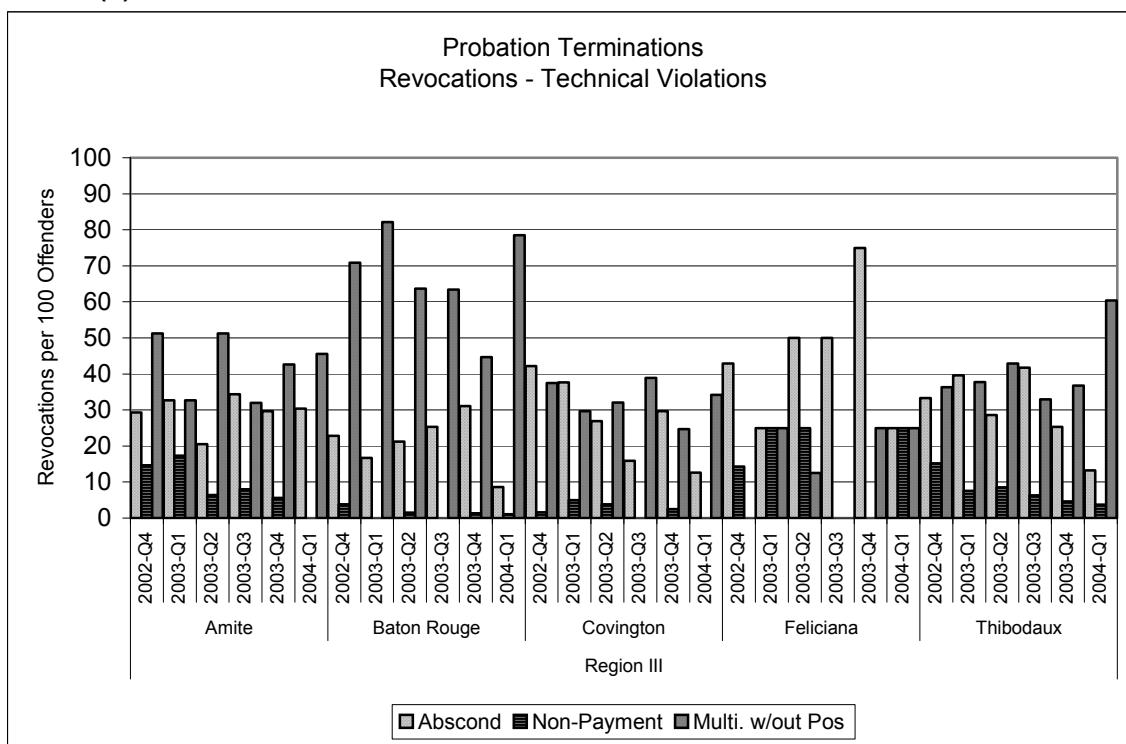
B.5.e.i.(a)



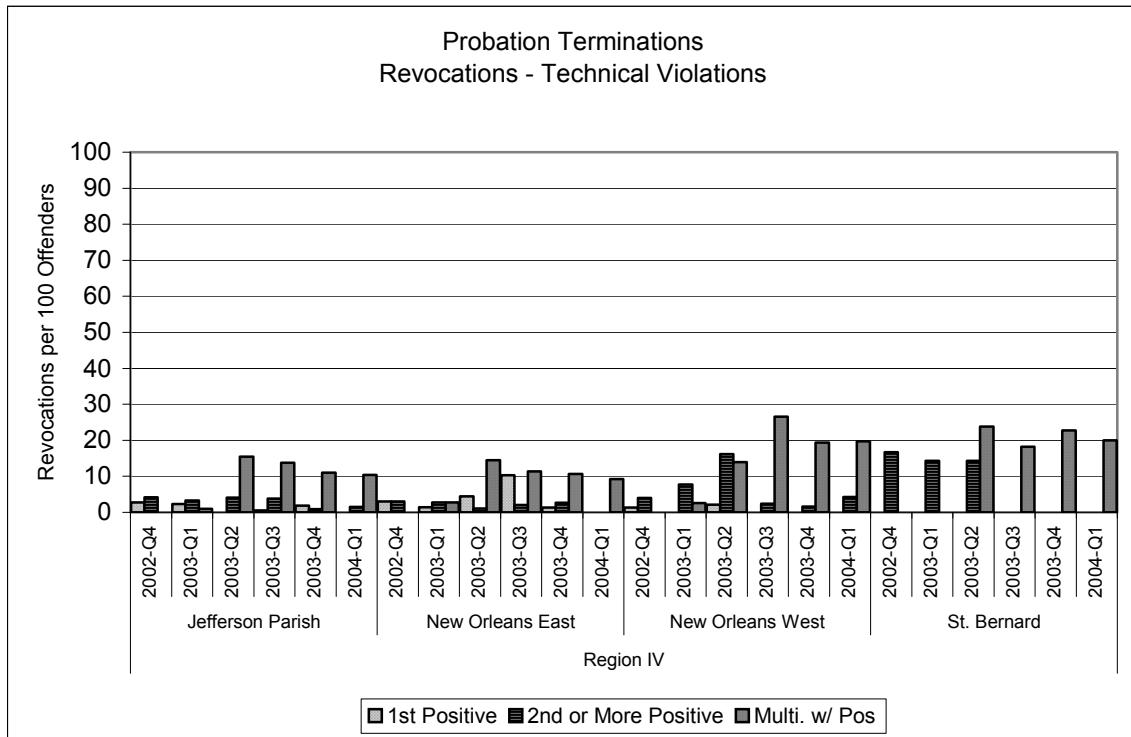
B.5.e.i.(b)



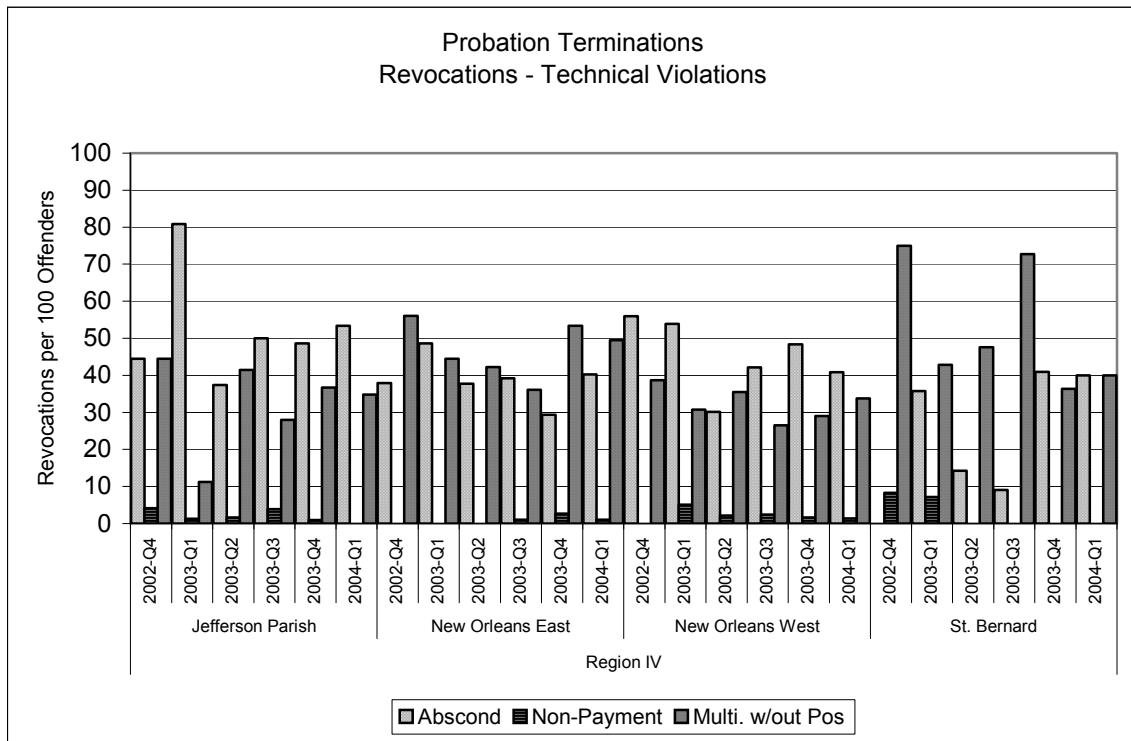
B.5.e.ii.(a)**B.5.e.ii.(b)**

B.5.e.iii.(a)**B.5.e.iii.(b)**

B.5.e.iv.(a)

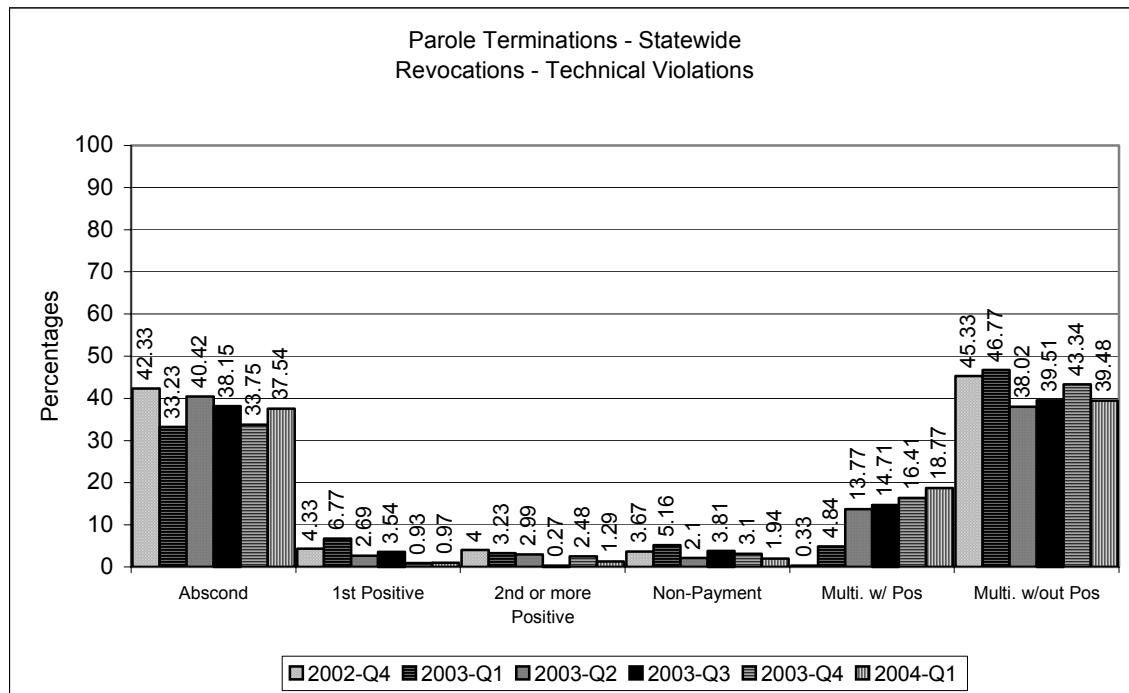


B.5.e.iv.(b)



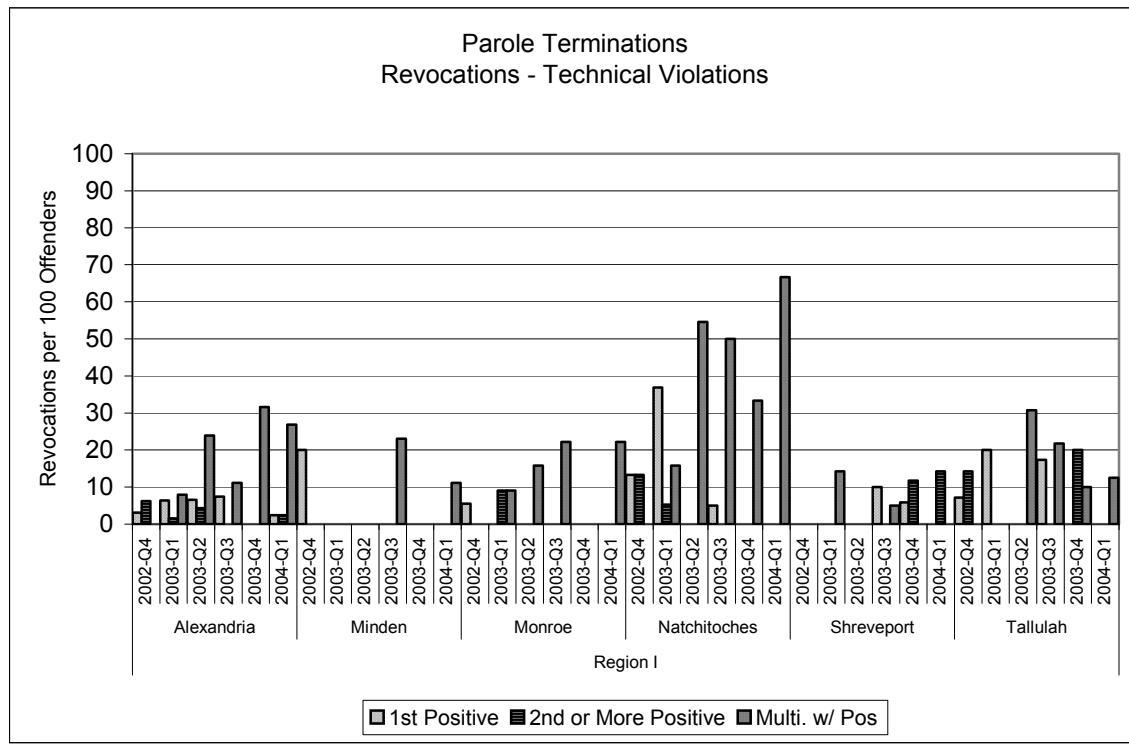
Statewide Parole Technical Revocations

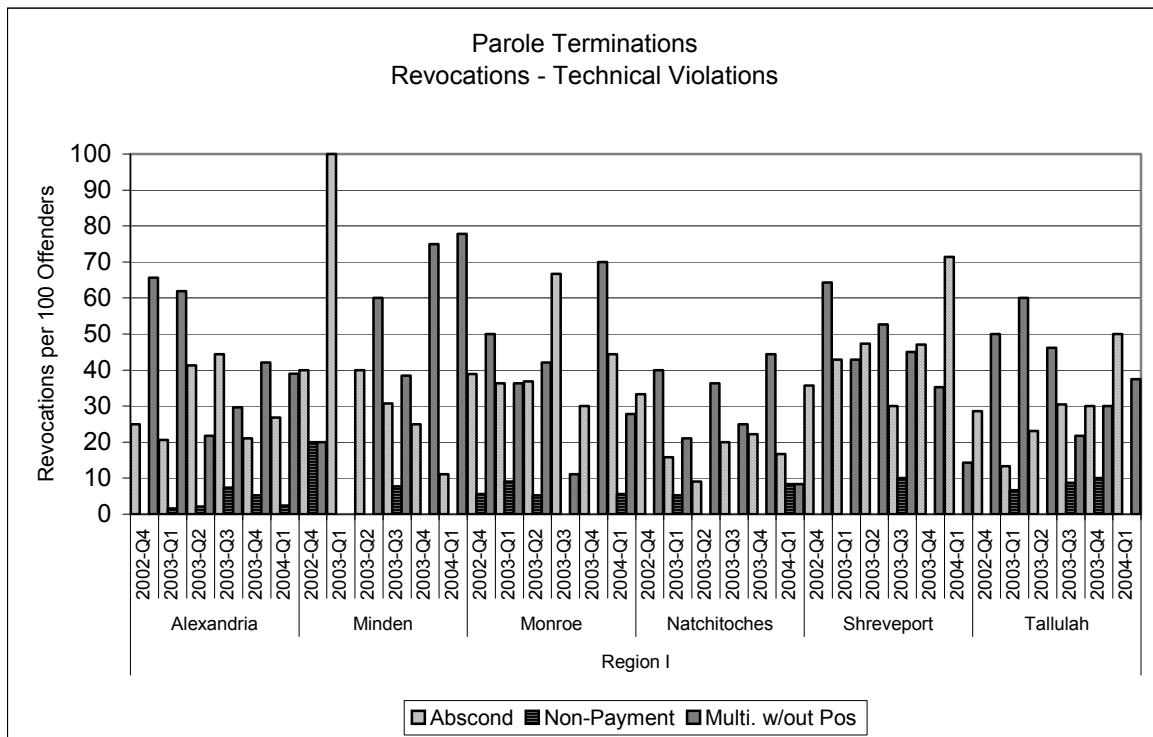
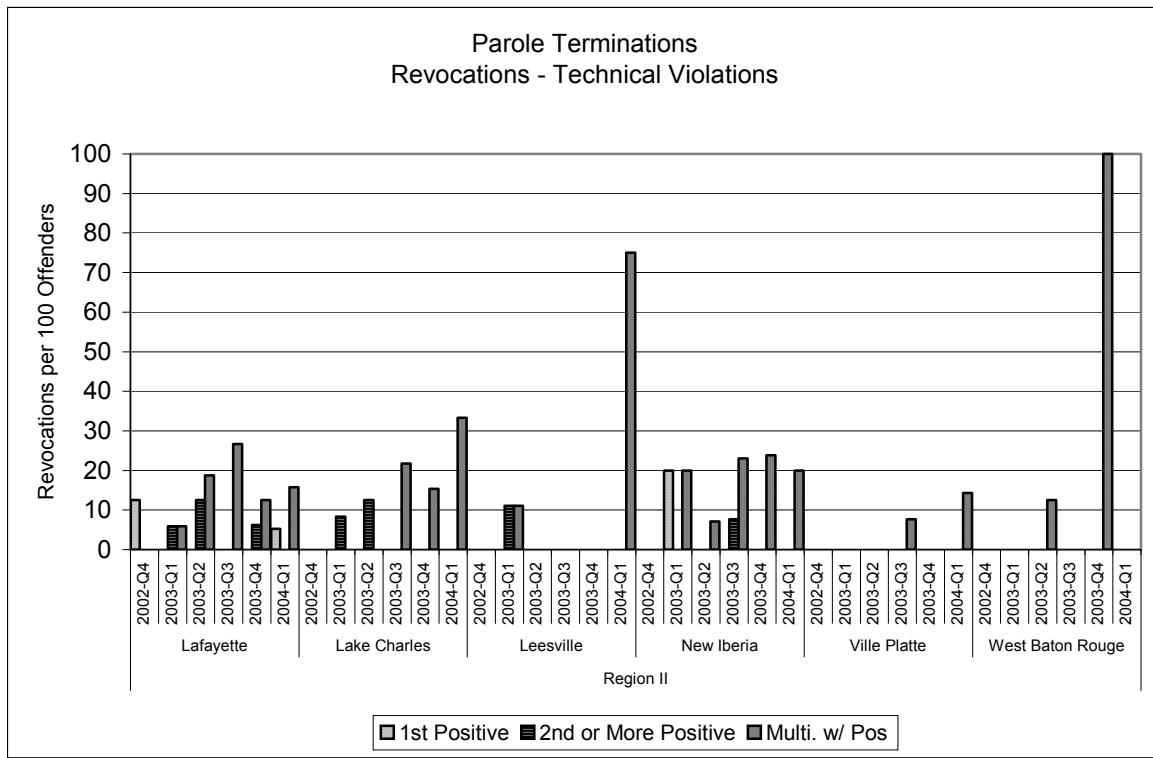
B.5.f.

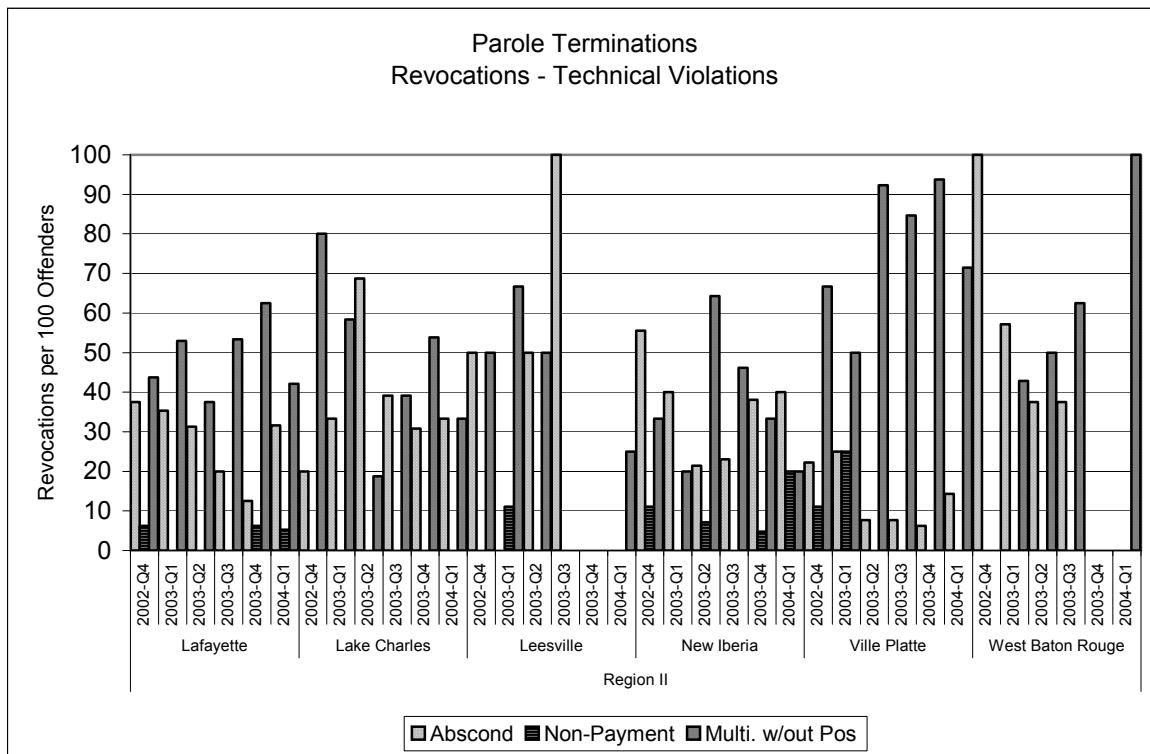
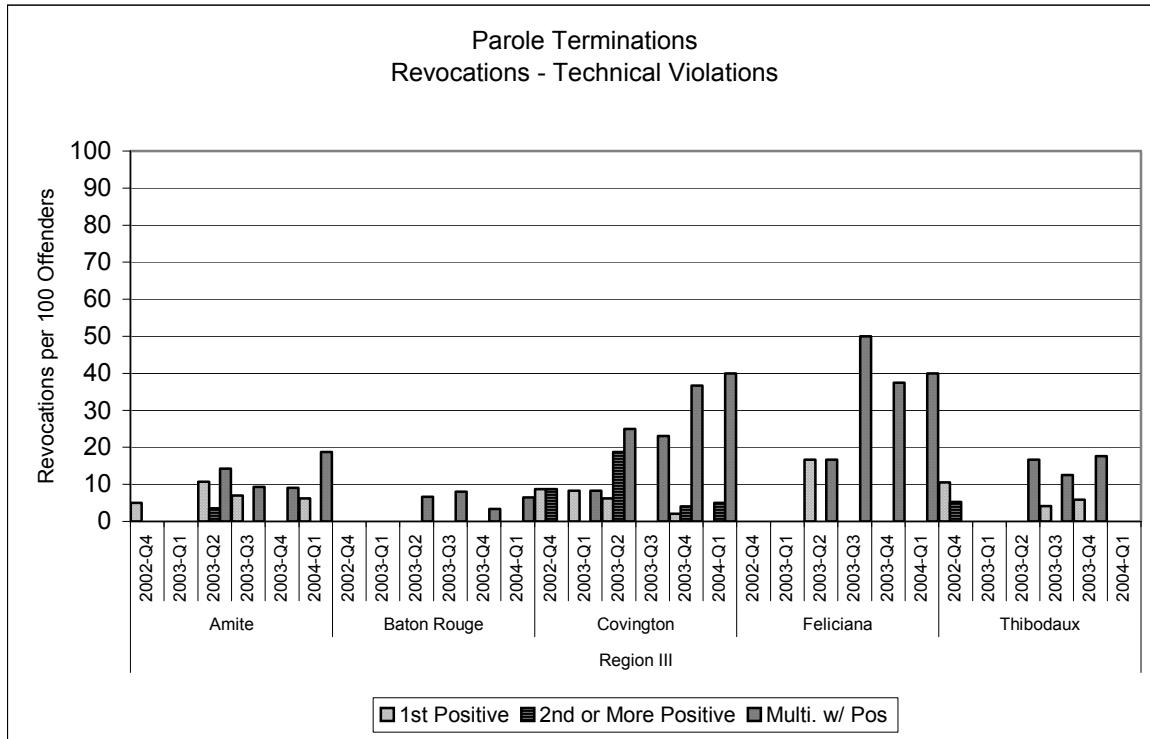


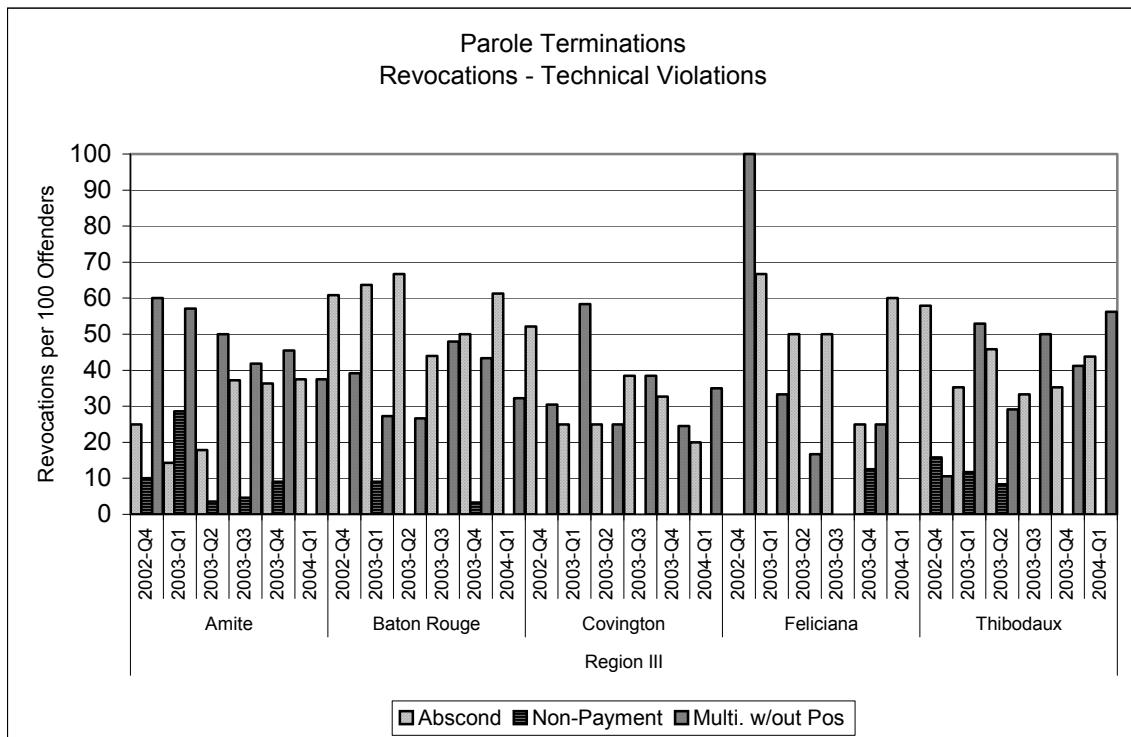
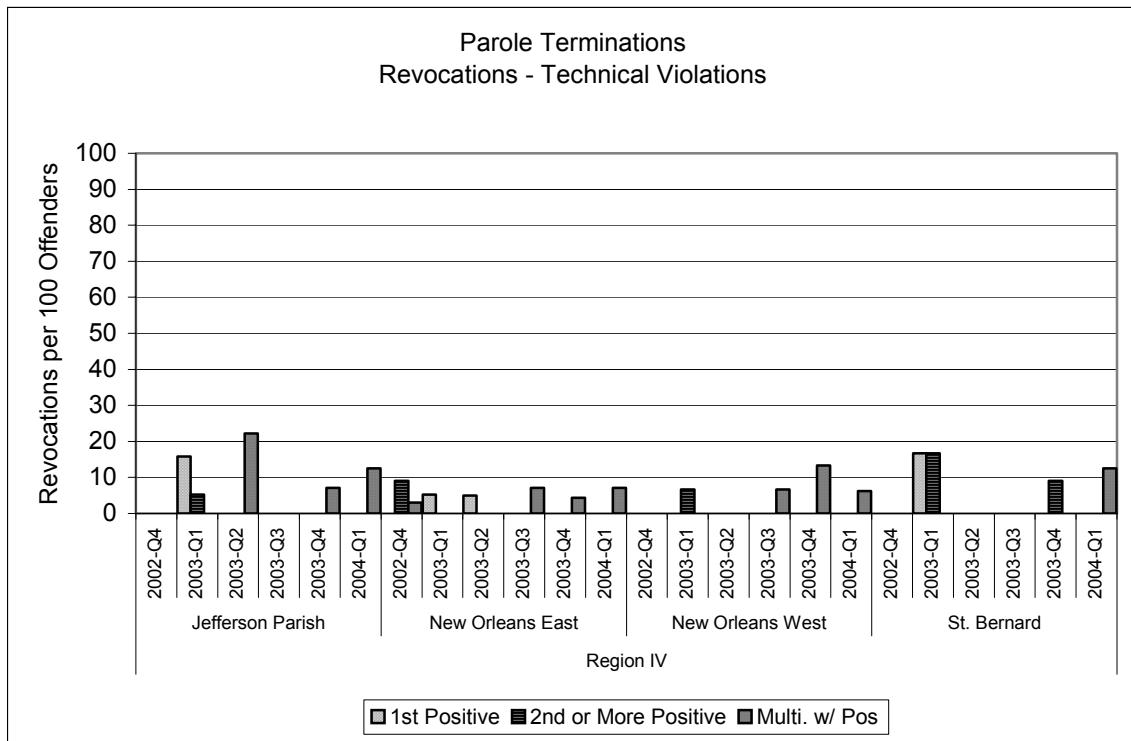
Parole Technical Revocations by Region

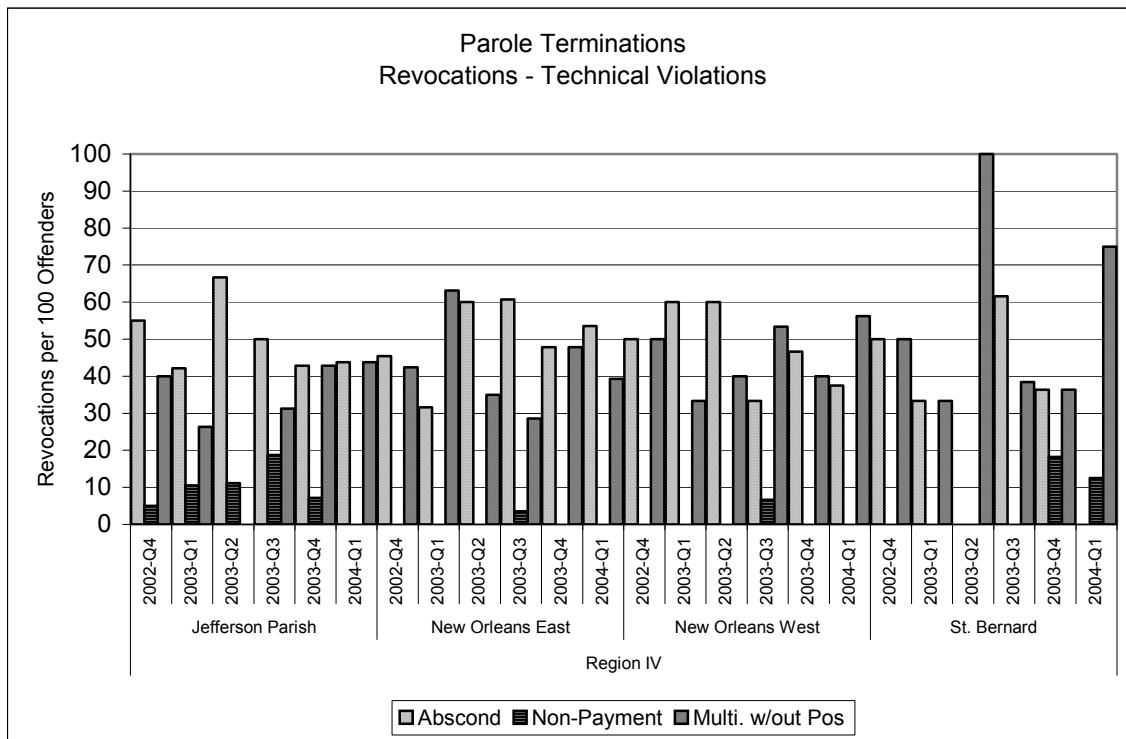
B.5.g.i.(a)



B.5.g.i.(b)**B.5.g.ii.(a)**

B.5.g.ii.(b)**B.5.g.iii.(a)**

B.5.g.iii.(b)**B.5.g.iv.(a)**

B.5.g.iv.(b)

6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIELD STAFF

Movement of positions in the last two to three years has resulted in fair and equitable distribution of staff allocations to workload.

Offender Count District percentage of total offender count.

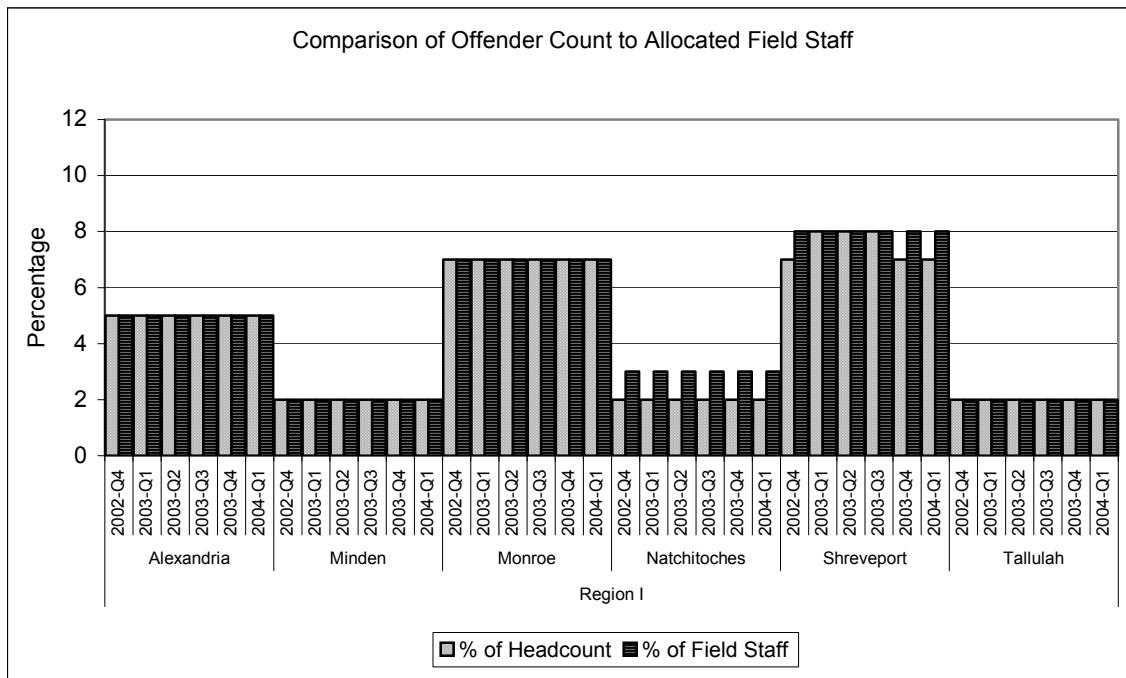
Field Staff District percentage of total allocations (Officers I, II, III).

After Fiscal Year cuts of 15 positions, the current allocated field staff total is 549 Officers. However, 2 of these positions may not carry a full caseload as they are assigned special duties with the U. S. Marshal's Office. During Q1 of 2004, an average of 24 officer positions were vacant. With these factors considered, the average caseload is 116 offenders per officer. During this quarter, in an effort to equalize staffing based on headcount, vacant positions were moved from an overstaffed district to an understaffed district.

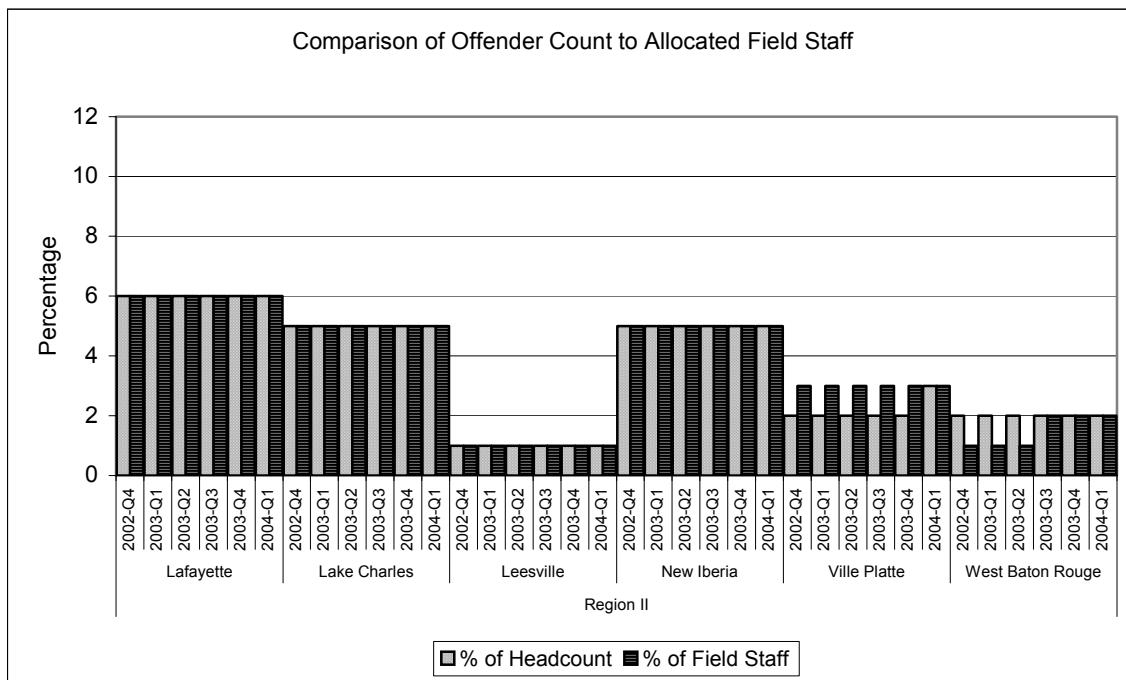
For the period of January thru March 2004, seven Probation and Parole Officers were hired, and six officers left the agency.

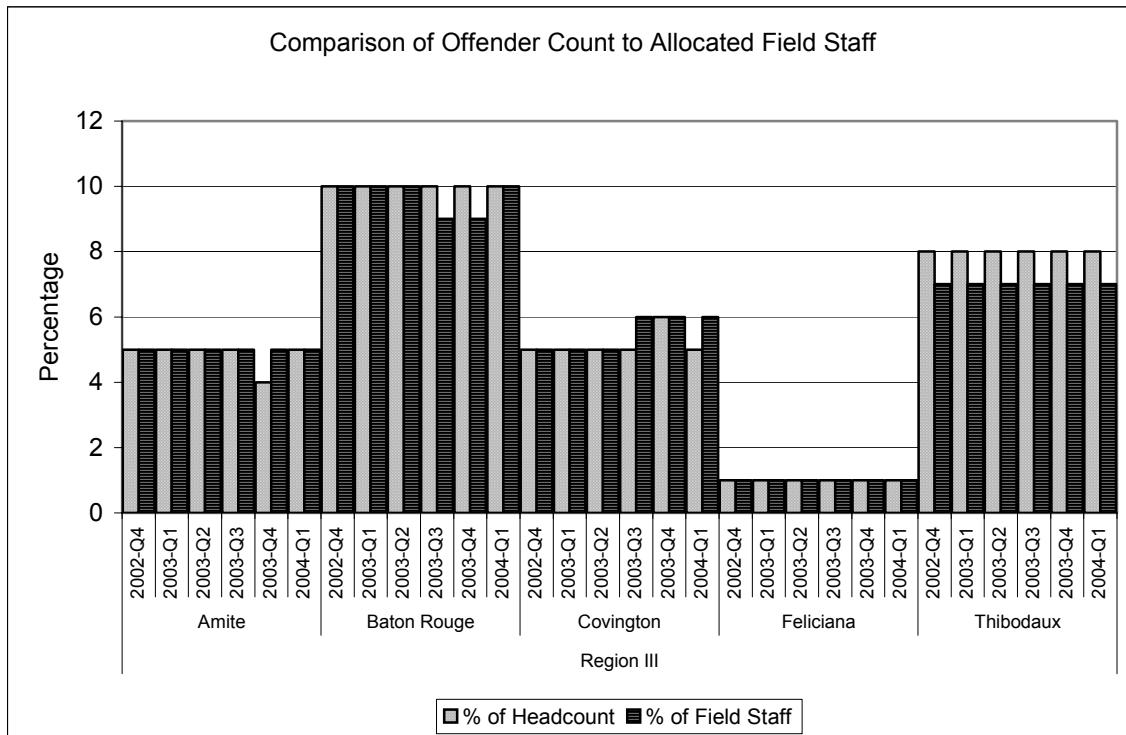
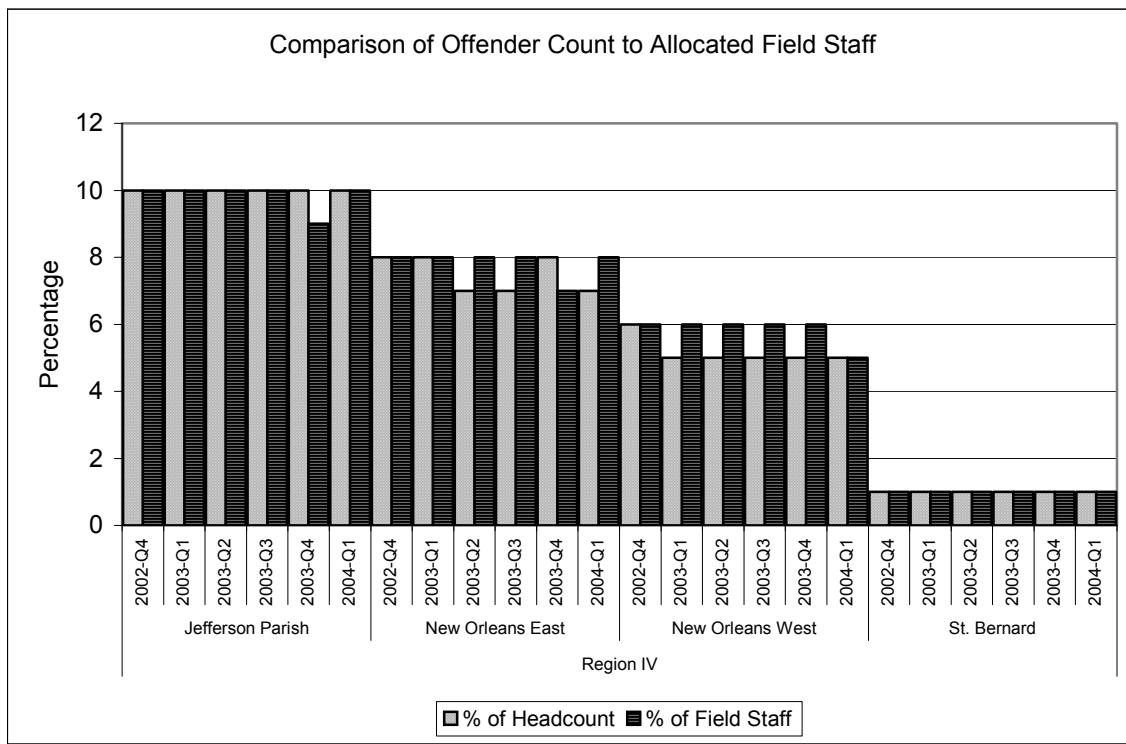
It may be noted that newly hired officers do not generally carry a full caseload nor do they perform duties expected of a fully trained officer. New officers must attend the POST Academy and fulfill other training mandates before they are assigned a caseload. The training process can take six months to one year to complete. Vacancies and new hires significantly impact the day to day operations of a district office.

B.6.i.



B.6.ii.



B.6.iii.**B.6.iv.**

7. OFFENDER CONTACTS

Chart **B.7.a.** measures the number of interpersonal contacts and attempted contacts made with an offender.

Office Contact: An interpersonal contact made with an offender in the office, or at a designated meeting place such as a Sheriff's Office, etc.

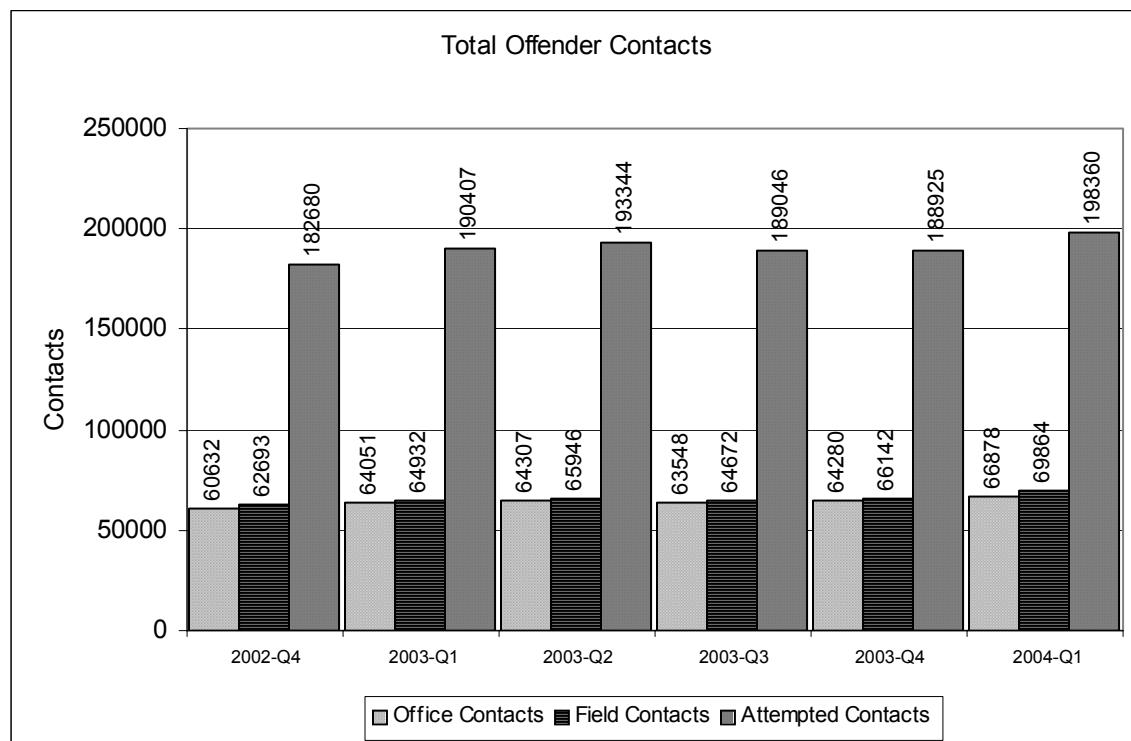
Field Contact: An interpersonal contact in the field with the offender at his residence, employment or other location.

Attempted Contact: A contact which was not successful and is generally limited to field contacts. The attempted contacts column in Chart **B.7.a.** reflects the total number of PC's, OV's, and Attempts.

Total Statewide Offender Contacts

When calculating average contacts per officer, vacancies are taken into consideration by subtracting the number of vacancies in each office from their allocated number of field officer positions (Officer I, II, III).

B.7.a.



Statewide average number of contacts per officer for Q1 of 2004 is as follows:

Office Contacts = 43

Field Contacts = 45

Attempted Contacts = 127

Average Offender Contacts by Officer

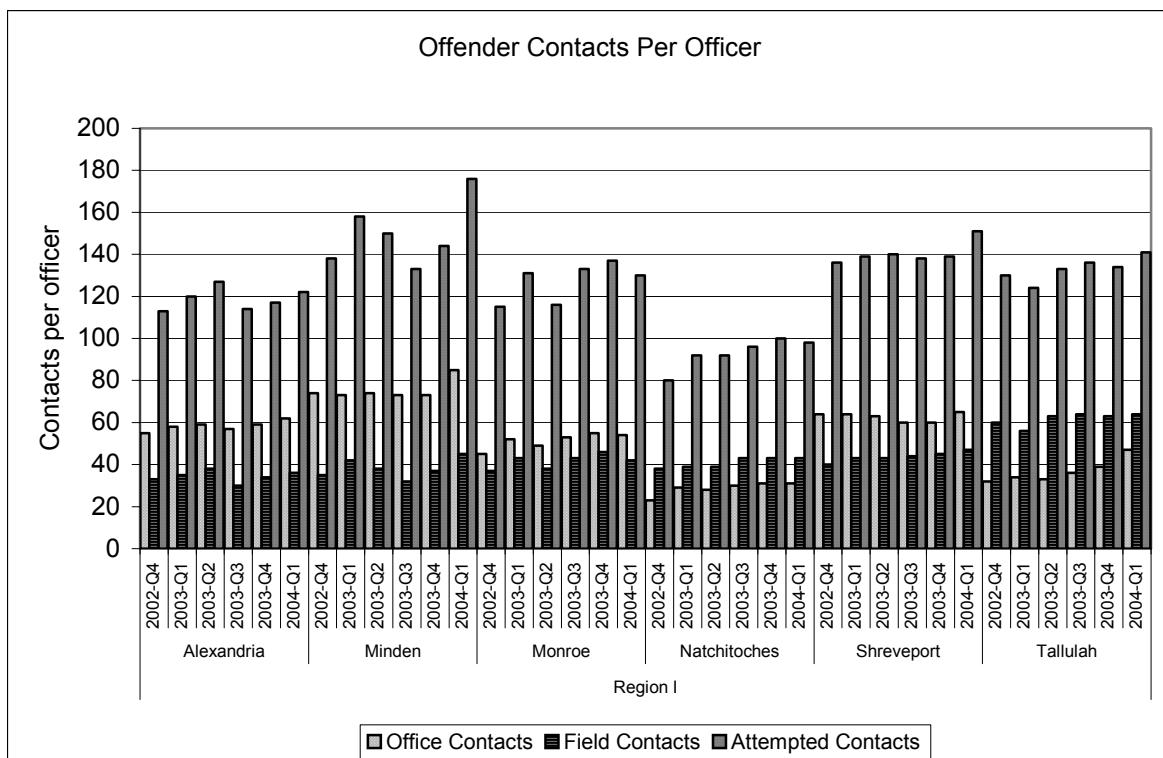
Region I contact averages:

Office Contacts = 58

Field Contacts = 44

Attempted Contacts = 135

B.7.b.i.



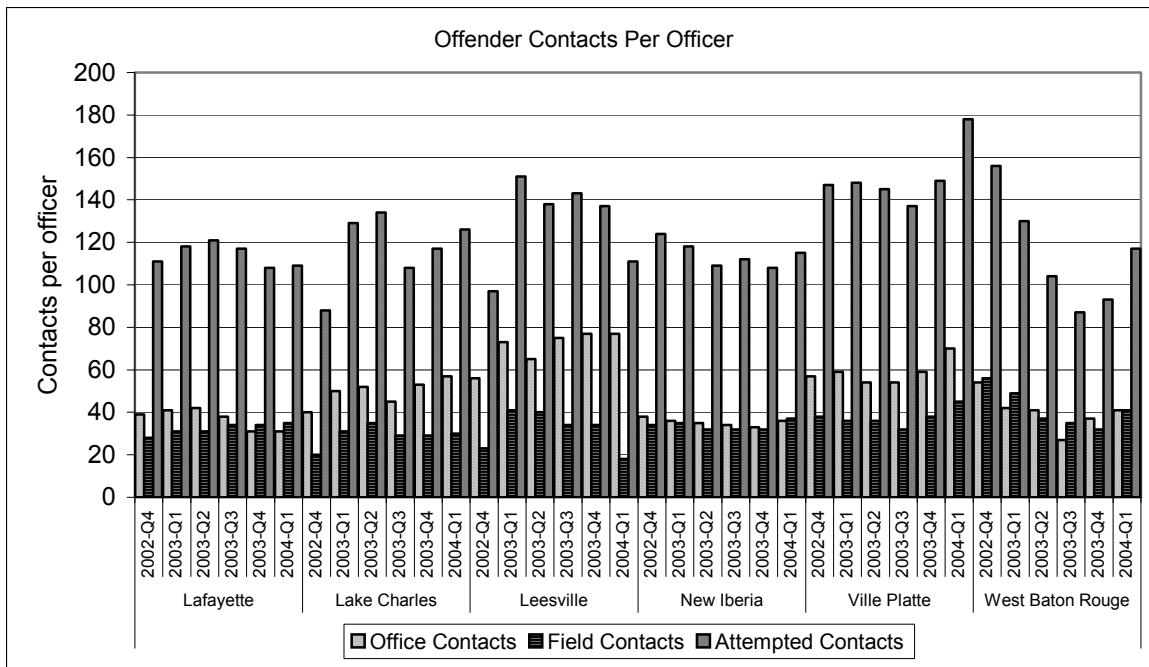
Region II contact averages:

Office Contacts = 46

Field Contacts = 35

Attempted Contacts = 122

B.7.b.ii.



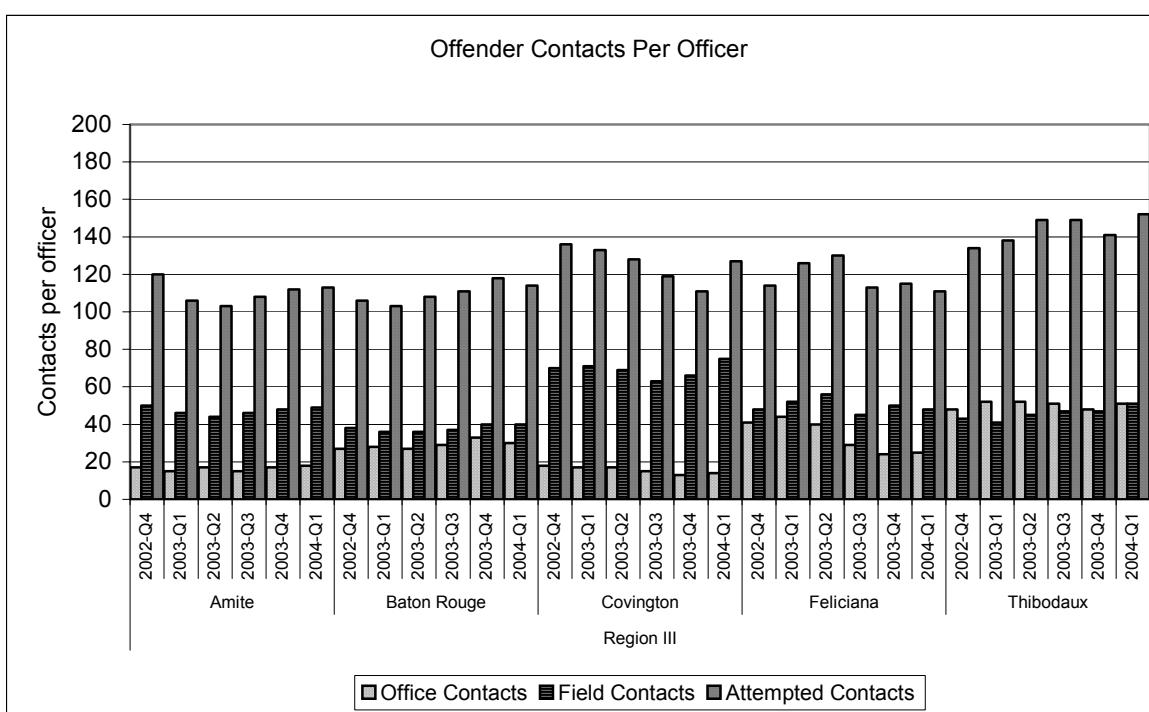
Region III contact averages:

Office Contacts = 30

Field Contacts = 52

Attempted Contacts = 126

B.7.b.iii.



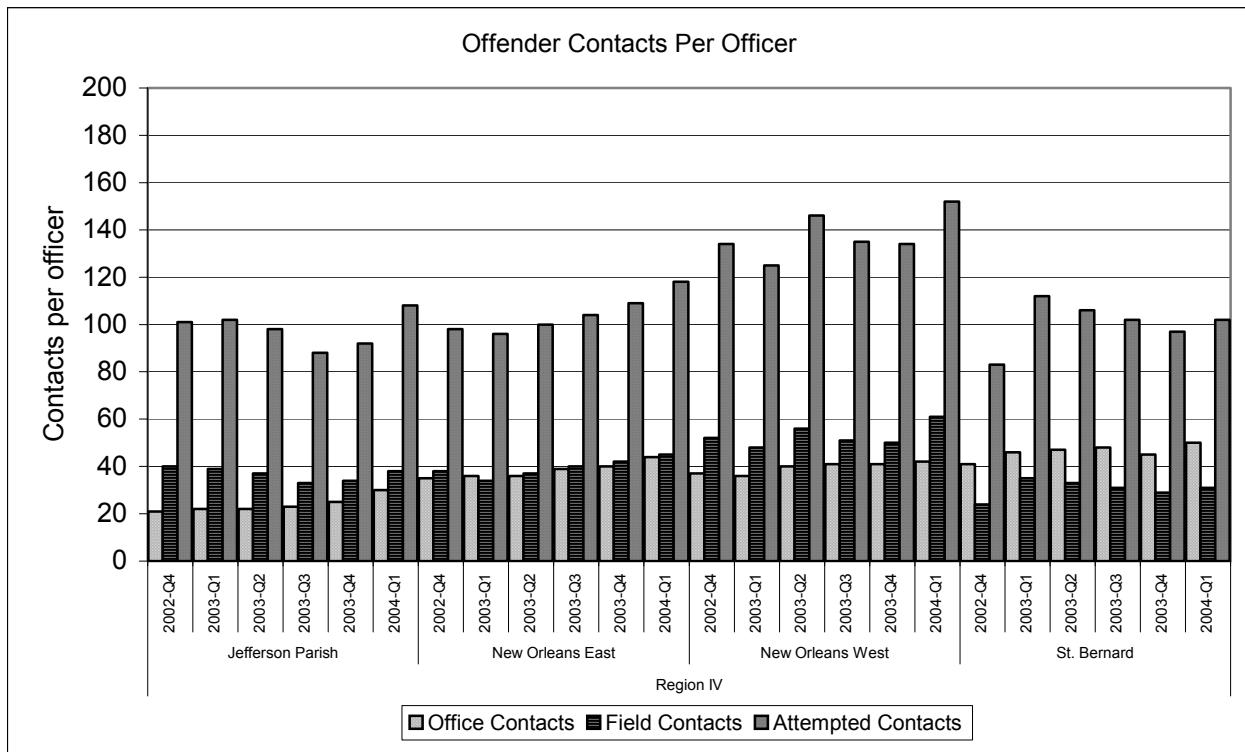
Region IV contact averages:

Office Contacts = 38

Field Contacts = 45

Attempted Contacts = 121

B.7.b.iv.



8. COLLECTIONS

Total Monies Collected

Includes supervision fees, victim restitution, fines, court costs, and other fees ordered by the Court or Parole Board.

Types of Accounts

Supervision Fees:

Offenders are assessed monthly fees to defray the cost of supervision. The fee is paid to the Office of Probation & Parole-Adult.

Victim Restitution:

Offender ordered to reimburse victims' incurred losses.

Fines And Court Costs:

Collected as ordered by the Court or Parole Board and payable to local Sheriffs' Offices.

Other:

Any money assessed and ordered collected by the Office of Probation & Parole-Adult.

Q1 of 2004 reflects a substantial increase in collection activity due to sweeps (generally held when Federal Income Tax refund checks are due), and participation in the State Income Tax Intercept Program. More cases under supervision also contribute to an overall general increase in collections.

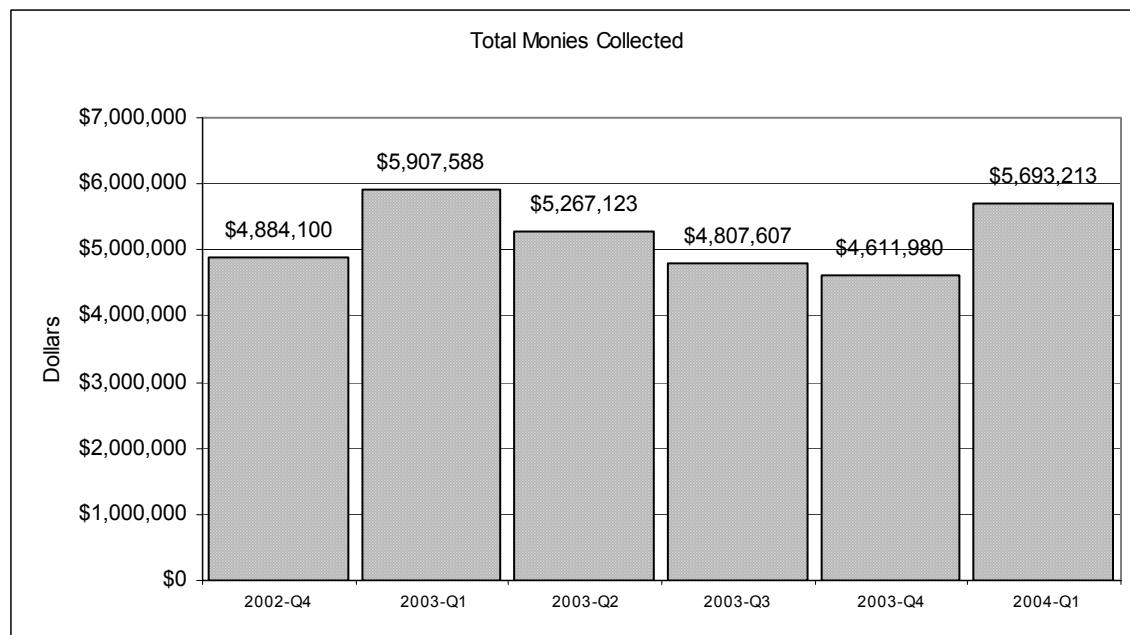
Statewide Total Monies Collected

Large increases in collections from one quarter to the next may be attributed to office wide restitution sweeps, administrative hearings, arrearage letter campaigns, and/or other collection strategies.

In May, 2003, Shreveport and Jefferson Parish Districts began enrolling offenders on a Kiosk machine. The offender can visit the Kiosk machine to report in and/or pay supervision fees. The cost to the offender is \$3 per visit. The payments may be made in the form of a credit card or cash. Currently, only Shreveport District is using the Kiosk machine.

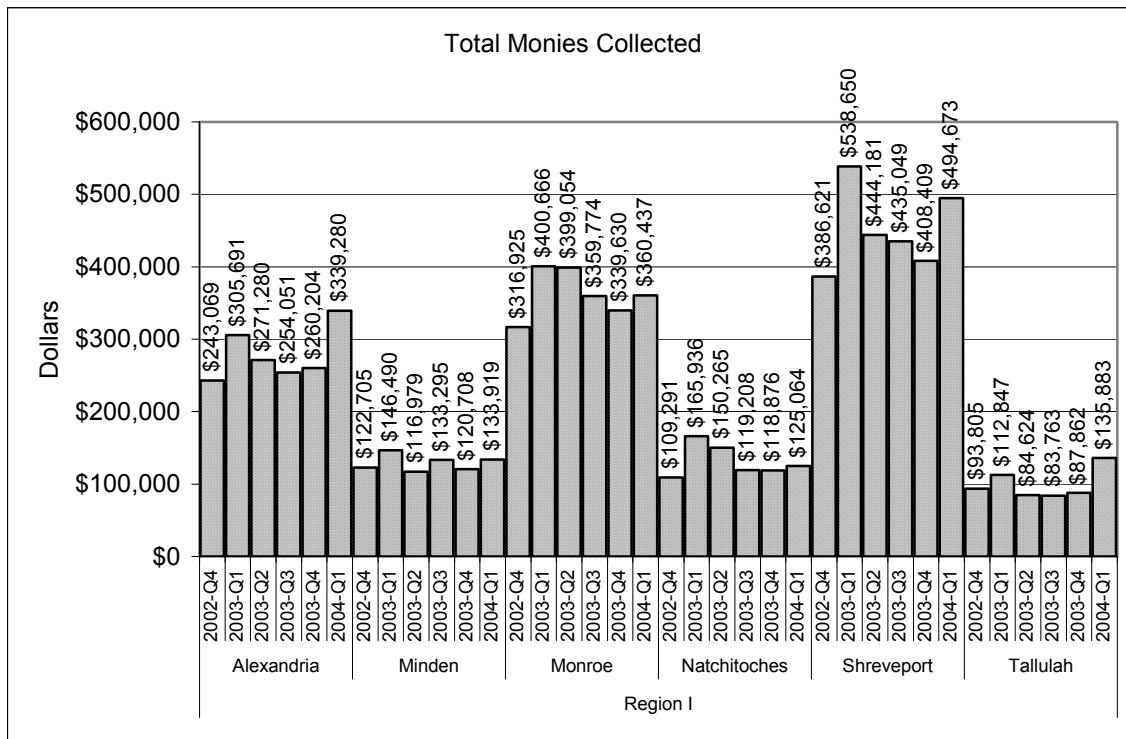
For Q1 of 2004, the Tax Intercept Program brought in \$281,032.16. The Kiosk Project resulted in \$197,918 in collections. Also, some restitution sweeps were conducted during this quarter.

B.8.a.

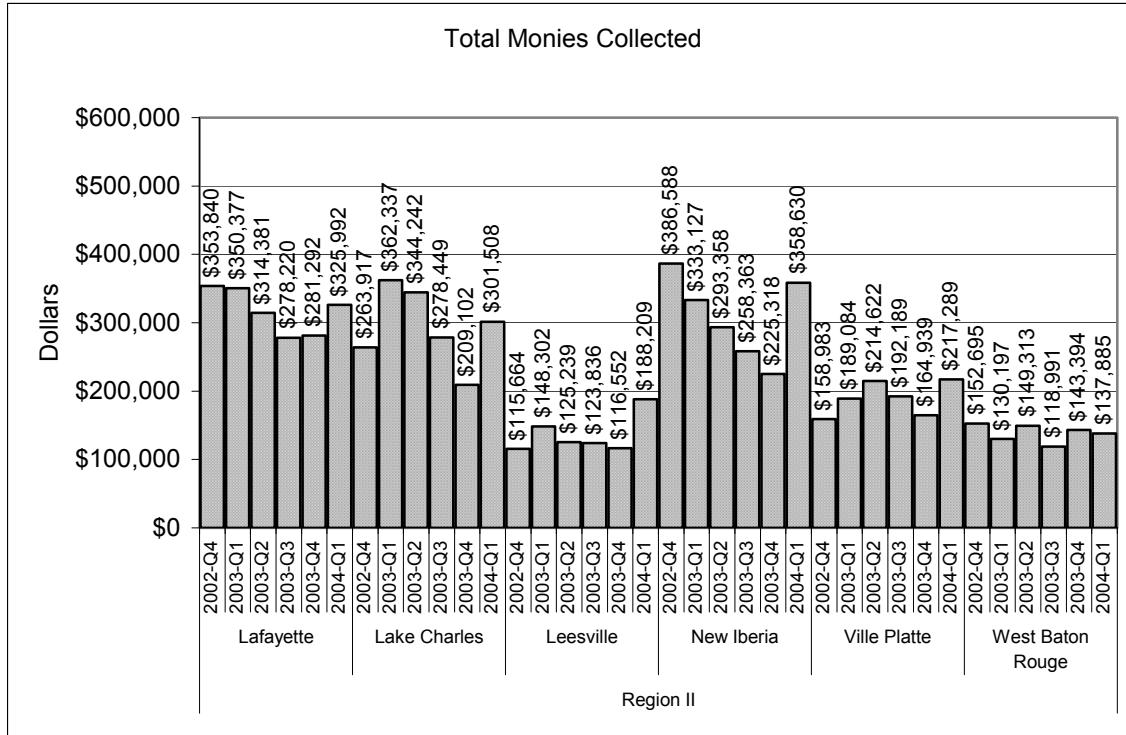


Total Monies Collected by Region

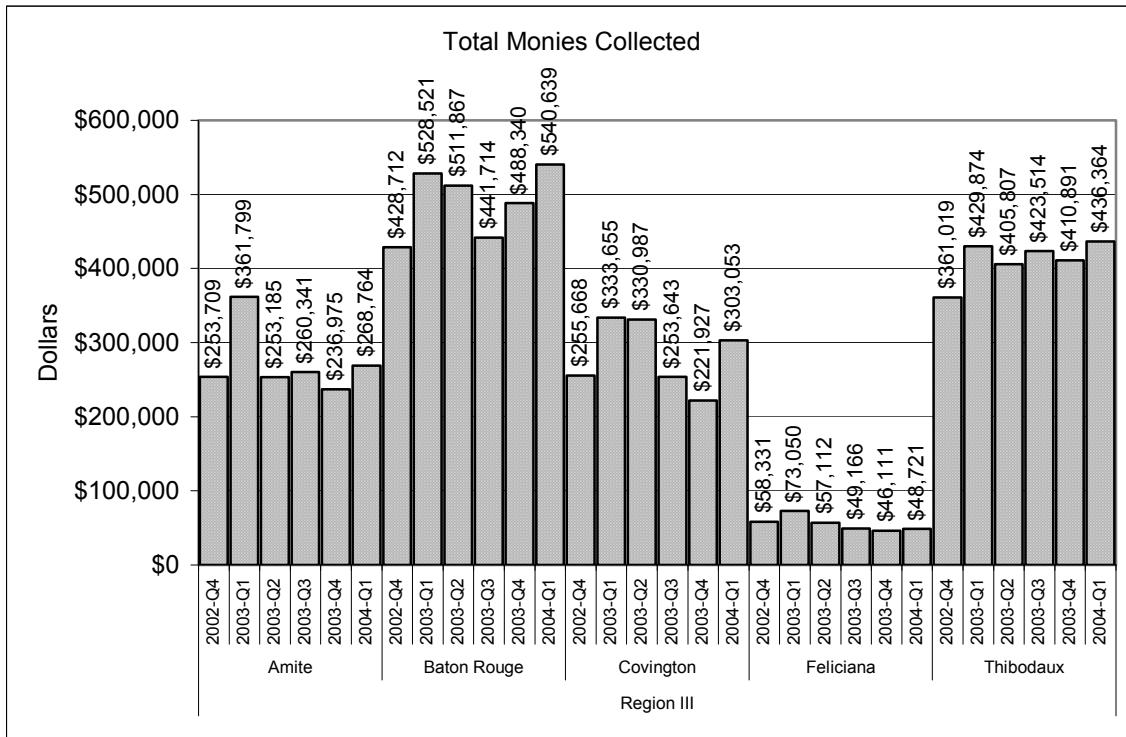
B.8.b.i.



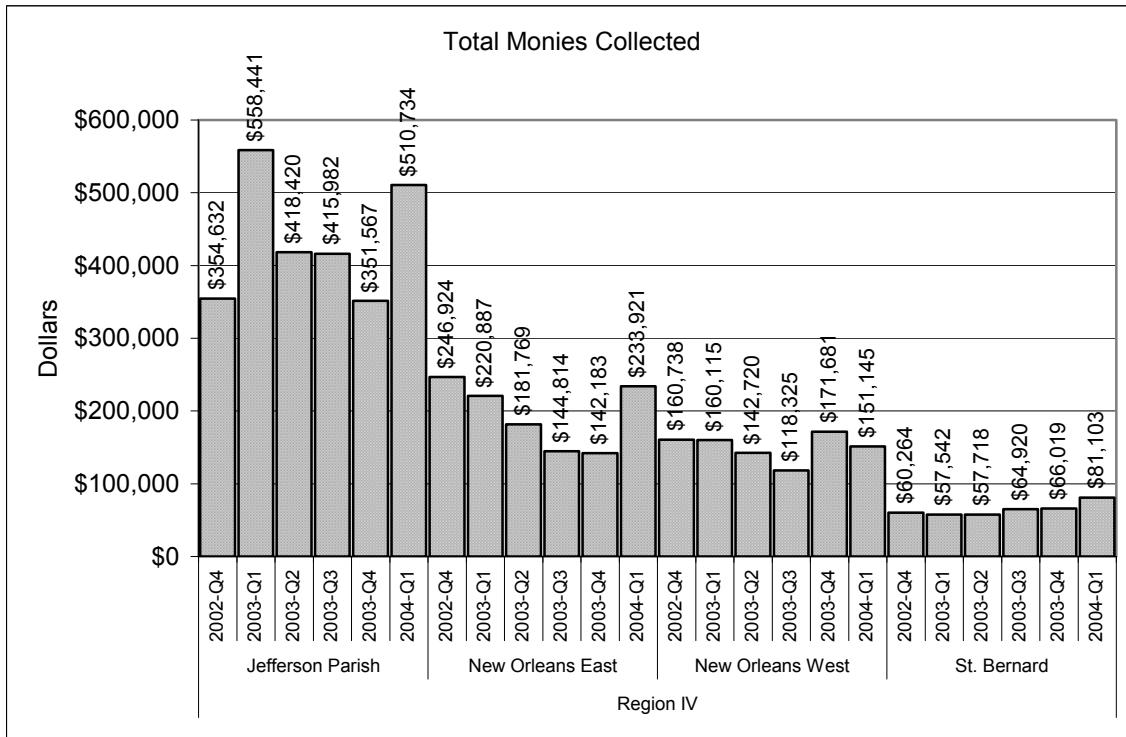
B.8.b.ii.



B.8.b.iii.



B.8.b.iv.



Percentage of Total Accounts Collected by Region

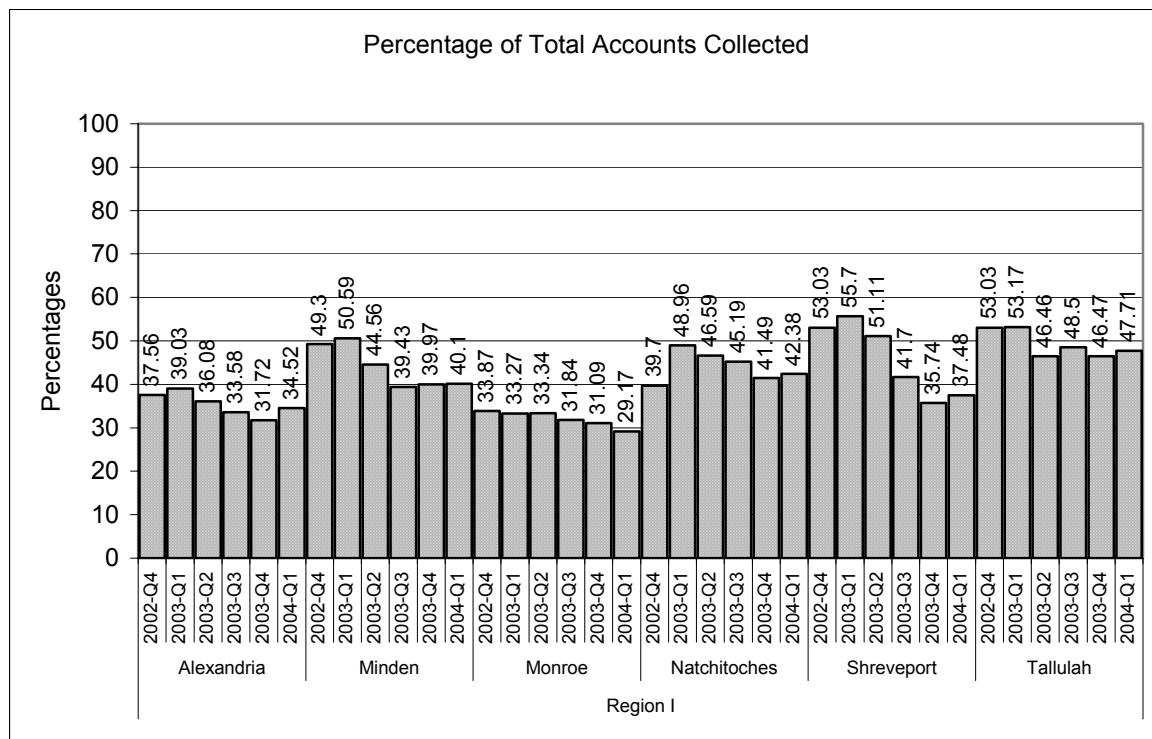
Chart **B.8.c.i.** thru **B.8.c.iv.** reflect the percentage of total active accounts collected.

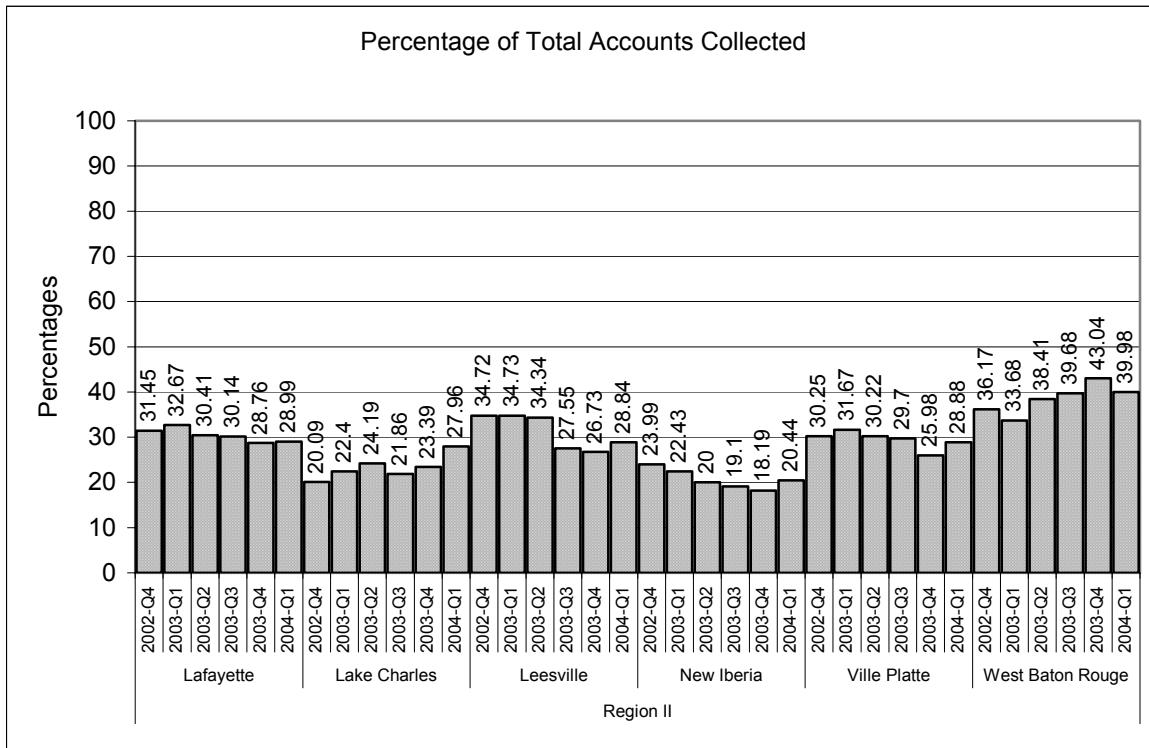
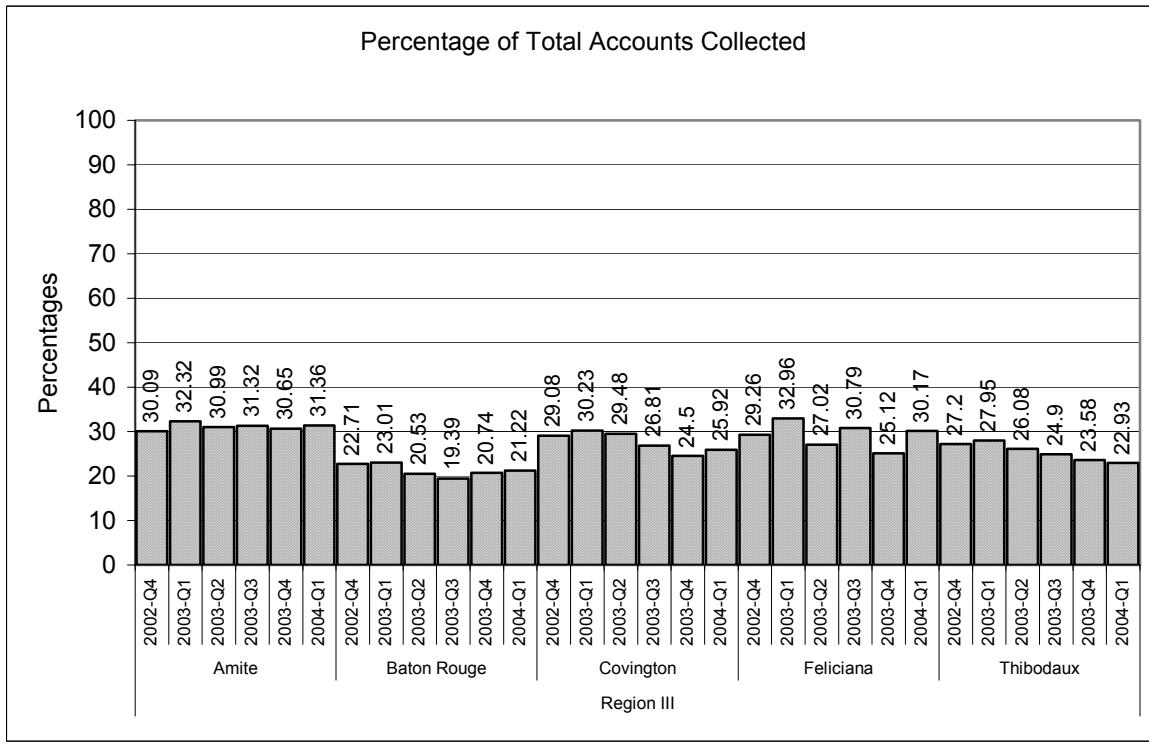
Statewide average of accounts collected for Q1 of 2004 is 30%.

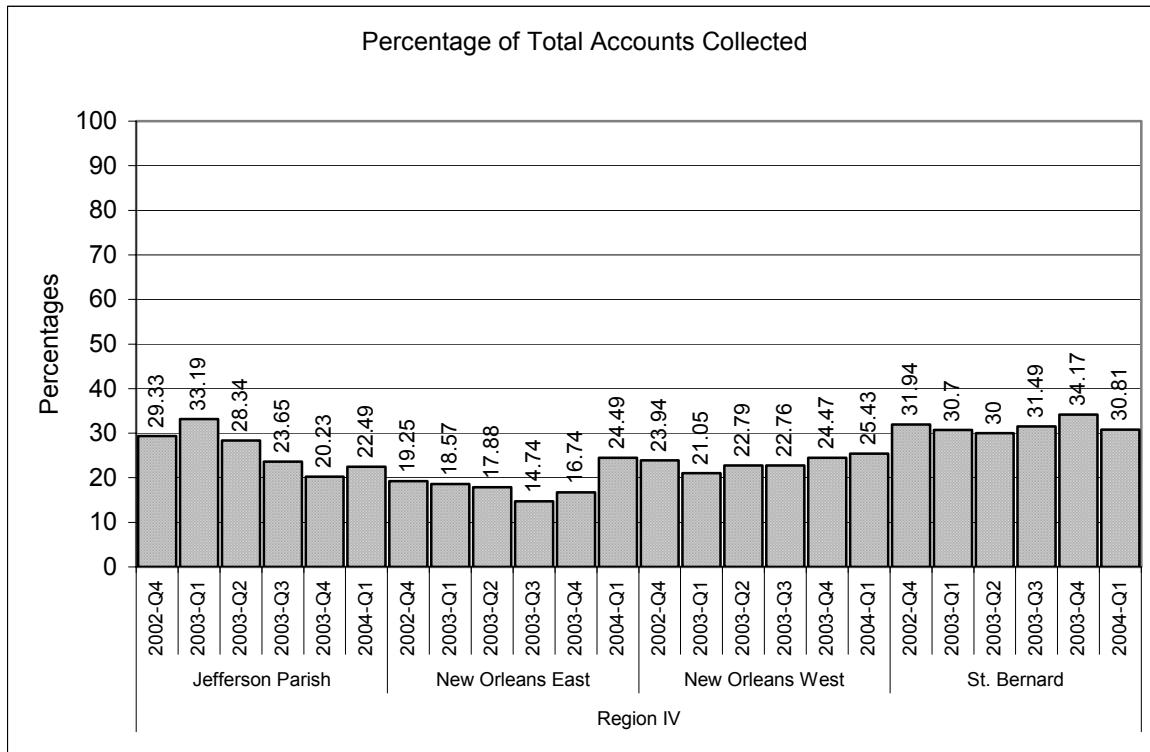
Region I 39%
Region II 29%

Region III 26%
Region IV 26%

B.8.c.i.



B.8.c.ii.**B.8.c.iii.**

B.8.c.iv.**Percentage of Total Monies Collected**

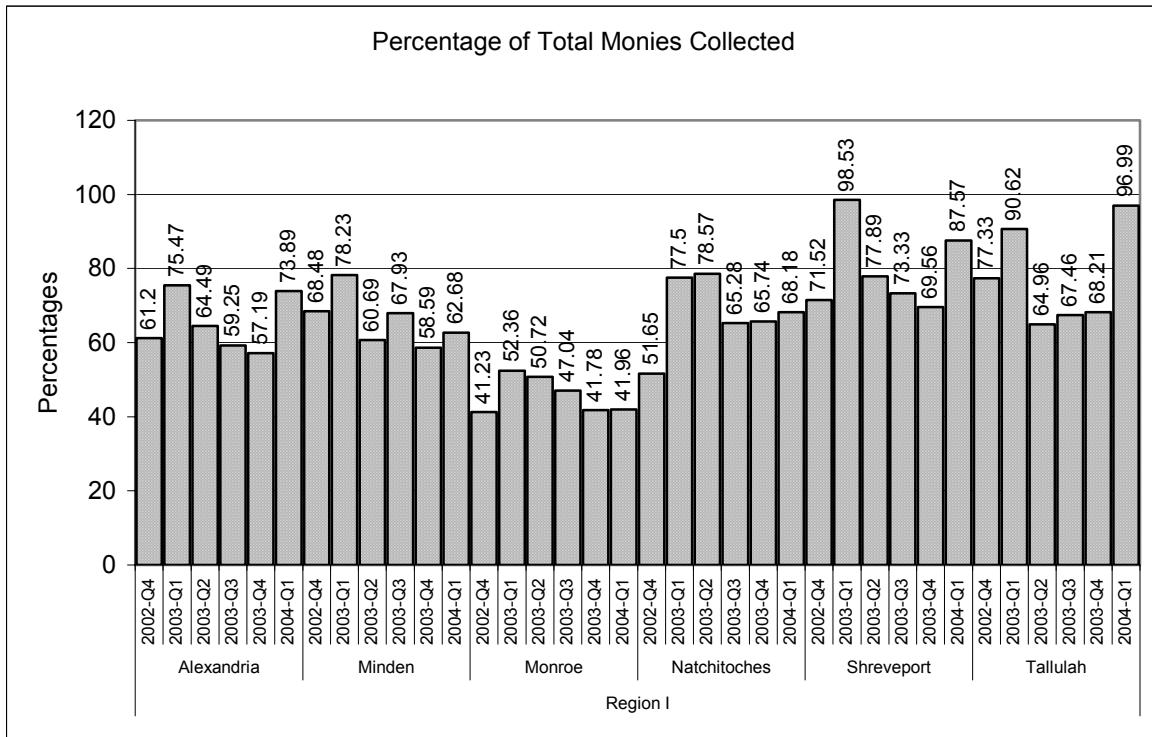
Charts **B.8.d.i.** thru **B.8.d.iv.** reflect the percentage of monies collected. Payment of arrearages or restitution sweeps will reflect a higher percentage of monies collected, but may not show an increase in the percentage of accounts collected.

Statewide average for Q1 of 2004 is 63%.

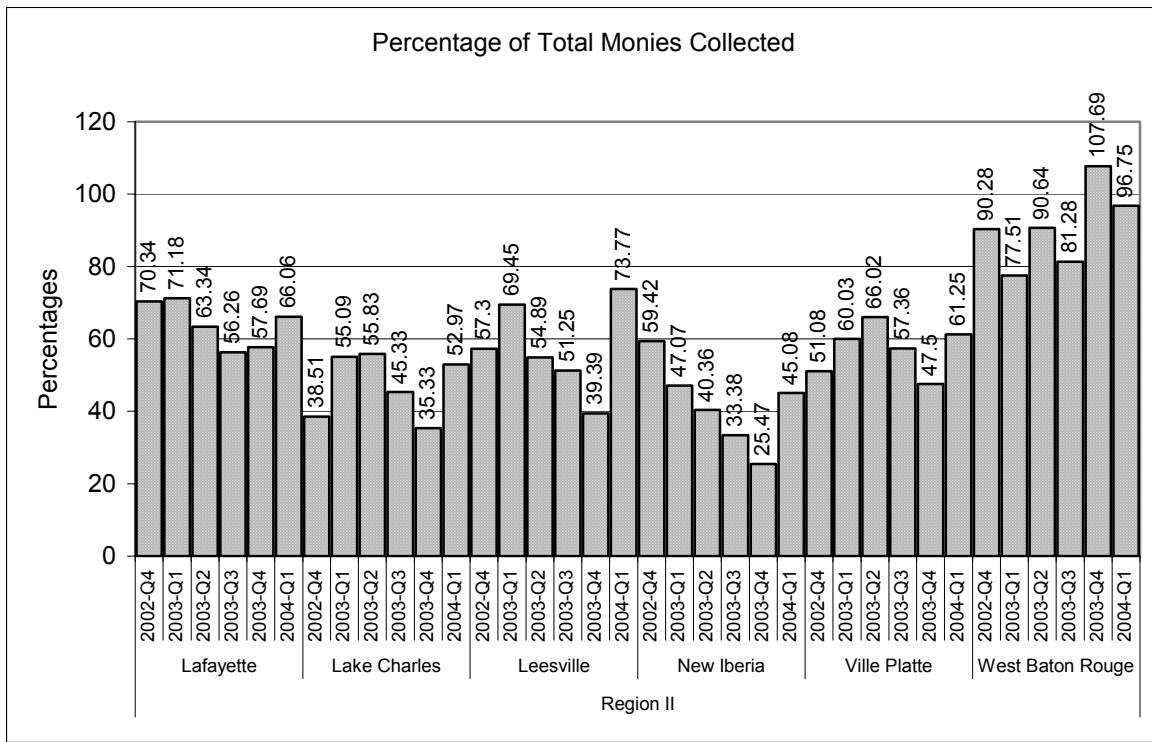
Region I 72%
Region II 66%

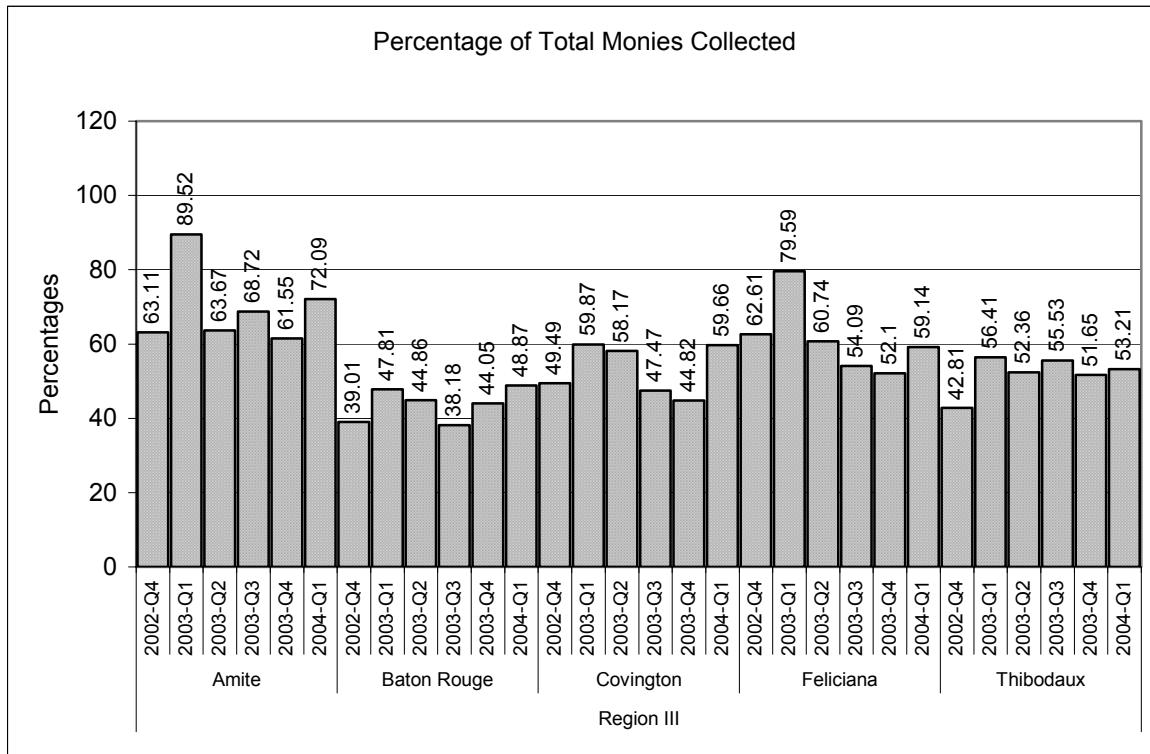
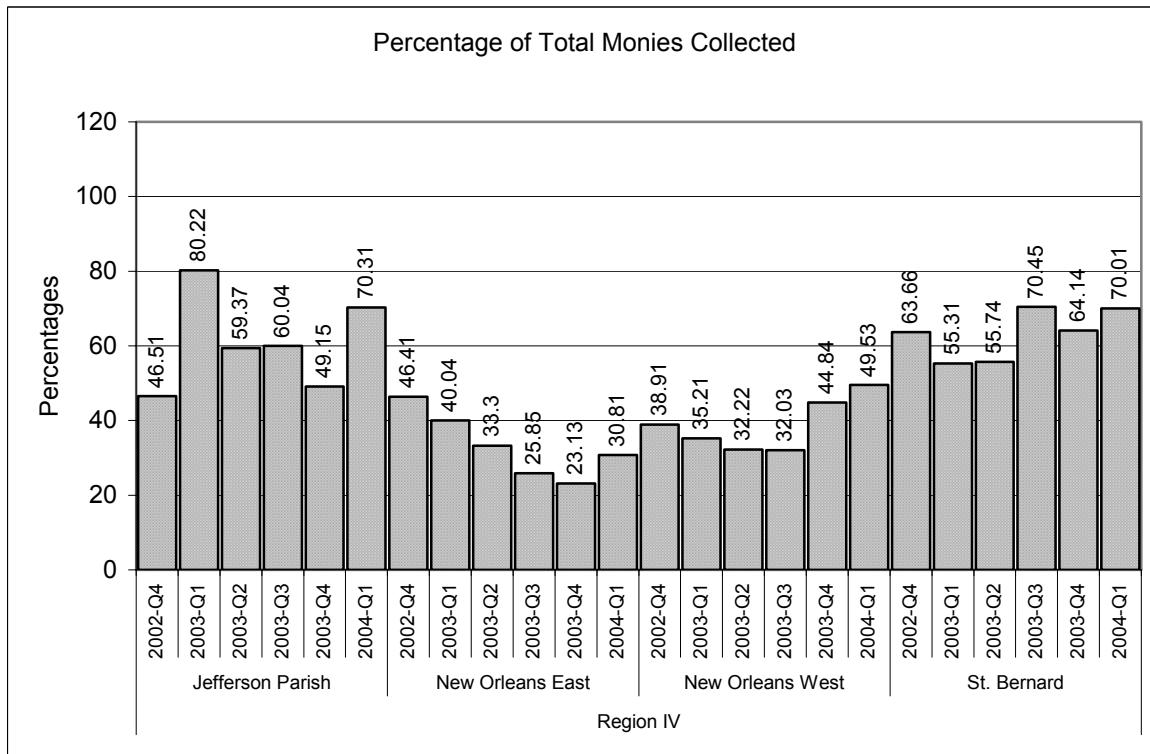
Region III 59%
Region IV 55%

B.8.d.i.



B.8.d.ii.



B.8.d.iii.**B.8.d.iv.**

9. ELECTRONIC MONITORING USAGE

Electronic Monitoring: A device that provides 24-hour monitoring, data, and savings in time for Probation and Parole Officers. Electronic monitoring is not a substitute for actual supervision by the officer. Evaluation, analysis, and decision making by the officer are still crucial factors in supervision.

Operational: Average number of units for the quarter in working condition.

In Use: Operational units in use.

As of Q1 of 2003, usage of additional electronic monitoring units provided by ATI and Shadowtrack have been added to the number of BI units in operation. This will show an increase in the number of units operational.

Statewide average use of electronic monitoring units for Q1 of 2004 is 81%.

Regional percentages of usage for Q1 of 2004 are as follows:

Region I

74%

Region II

71%

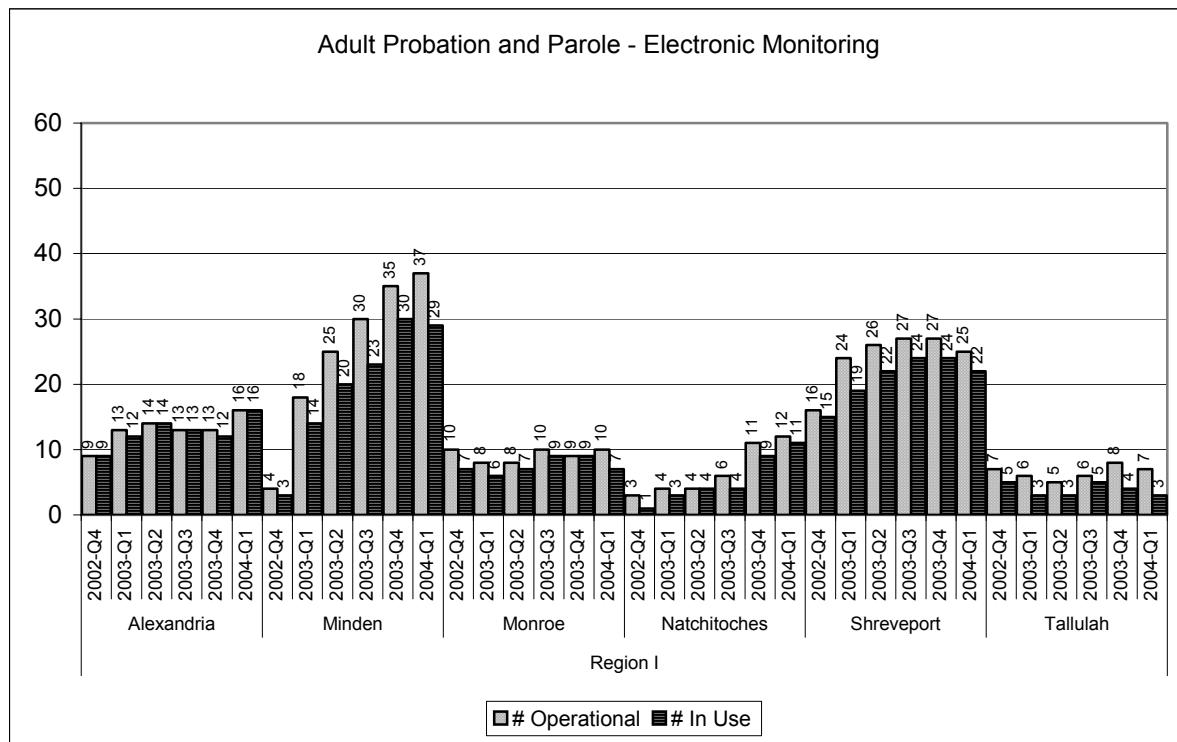
Region III

91%

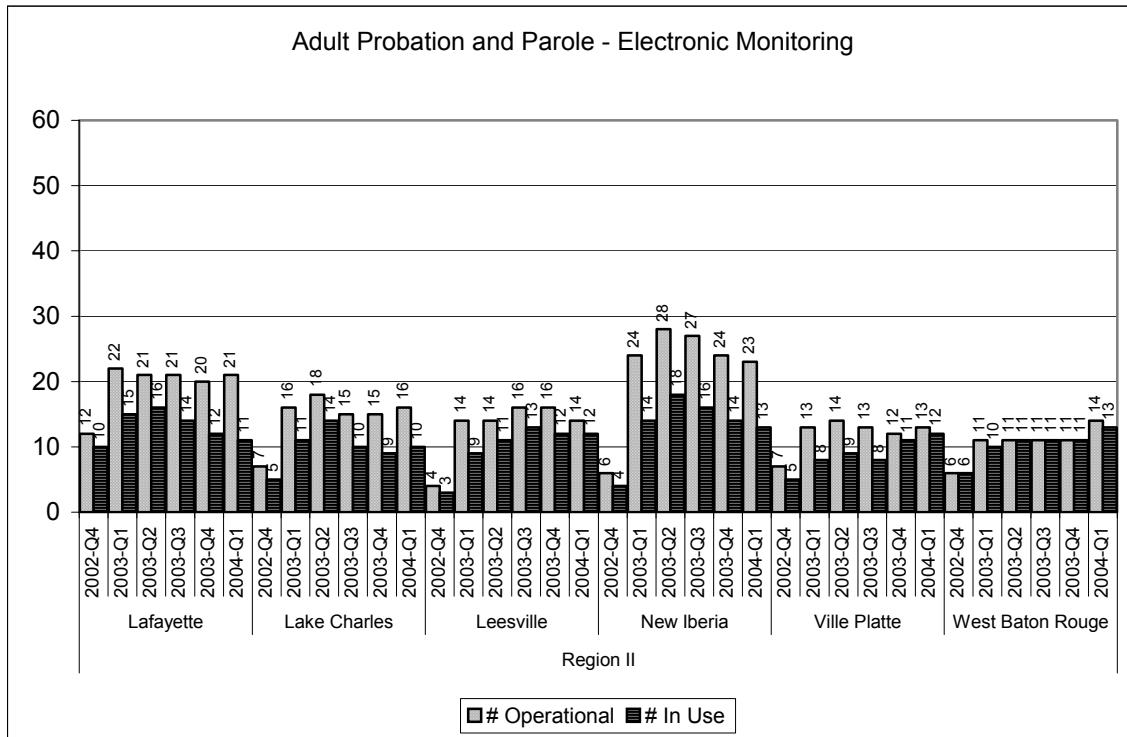
Region IV

74%

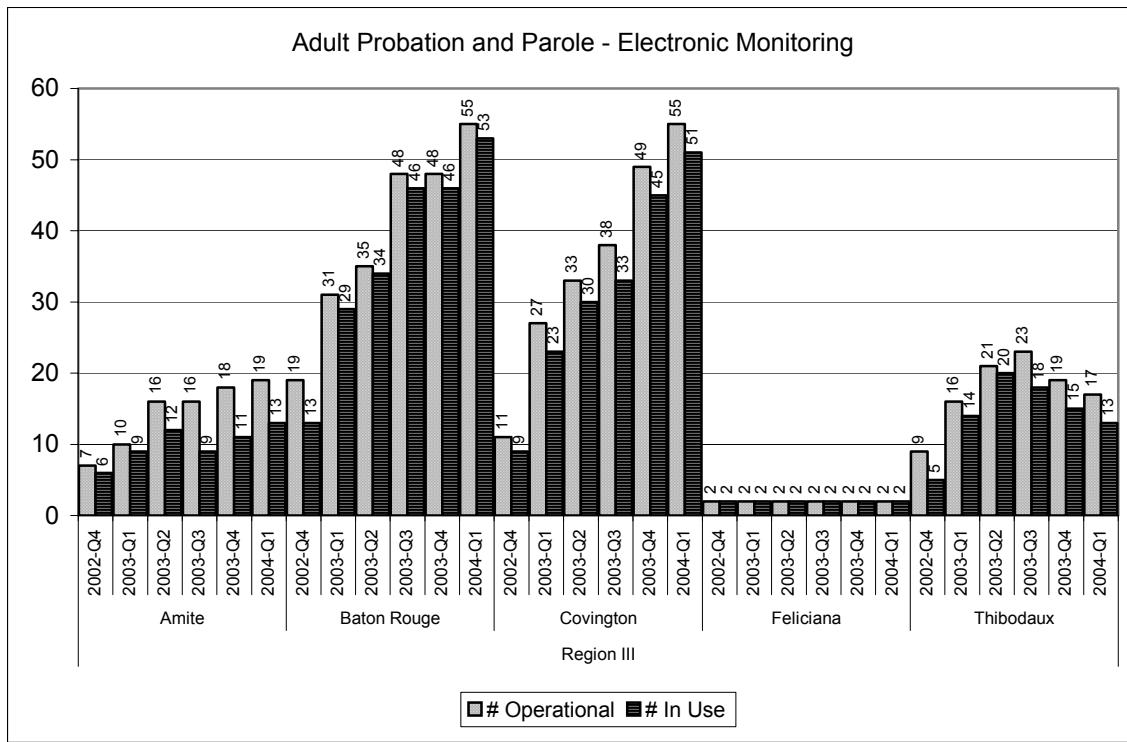
B.9.i.



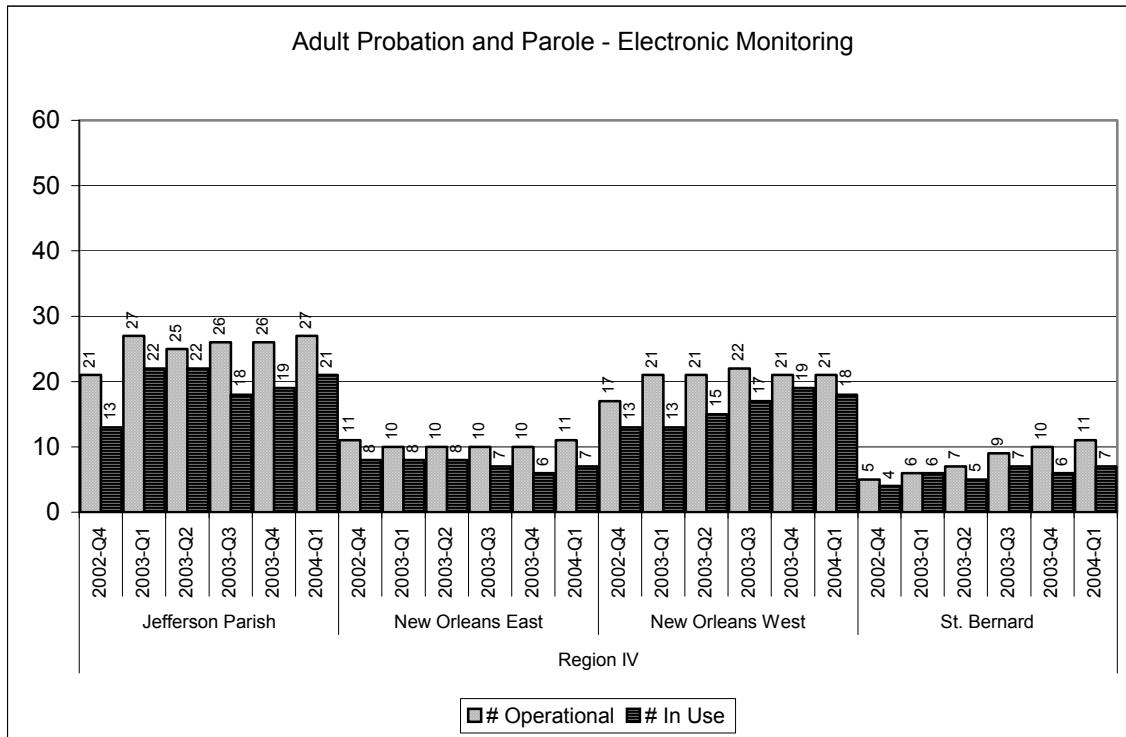
B.9.ii.



B.9.iii.



B.9.iv.



10. DRUG SCREENING

Drug Screening may be conducted as a special condition of supervision ordered by the Court or Parole Board. Screens may also be conducted randomly or for reasonable suspicion.

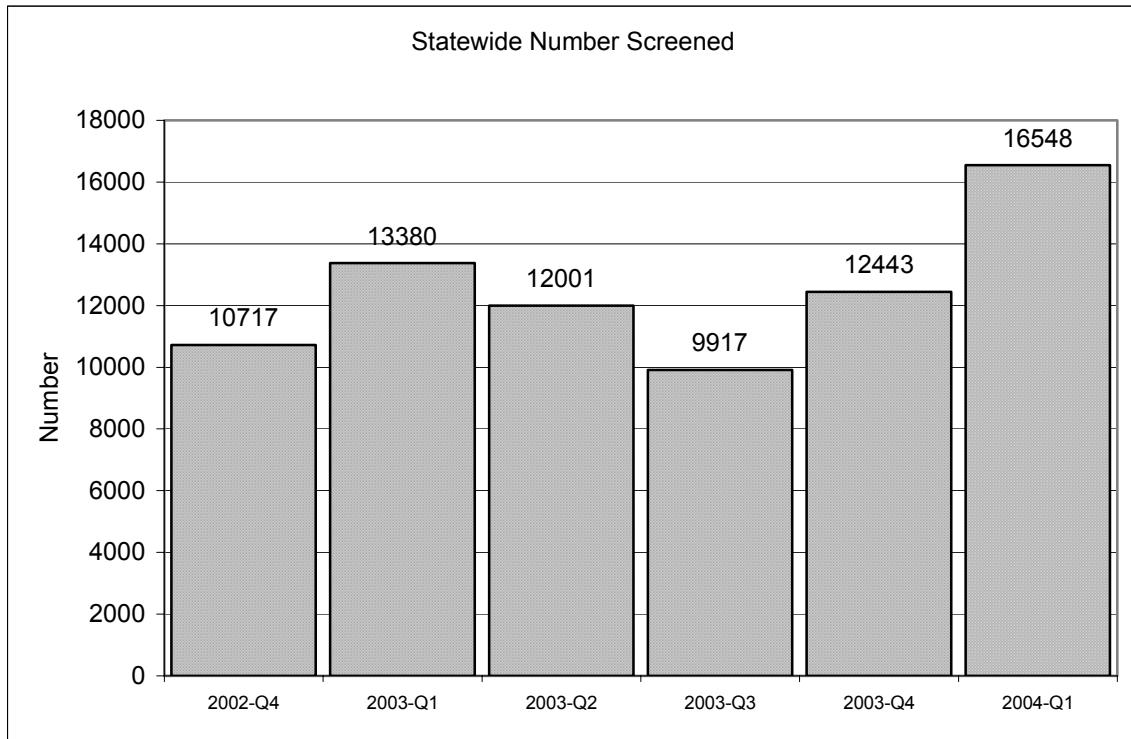
Number of Drug Screens Conducted and Percentage with Positive Results

Chart **B.10.a.** reflects the total number of drug screens conducted on offenders for usage of cocaine, THC (marijuana), amphetamines, or other illicit substances. Chart **B.10.b** shows the percentage of population tested, and Chart **B.10.c.** reflects the percentage of those tested with positive results.

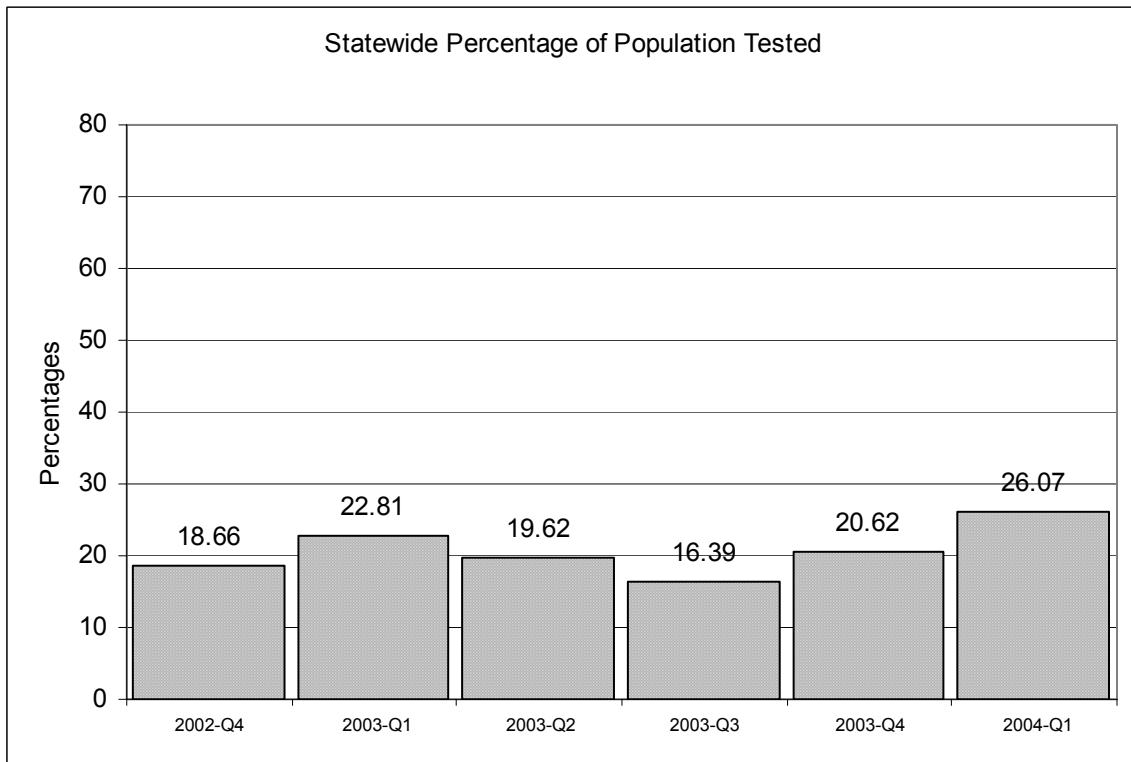
Percentages with positive results reflect the total number of tests conducted, not the number of offenders tested. Some offenders may have multiple drug screens conducted in one month, particularly those in drug court.

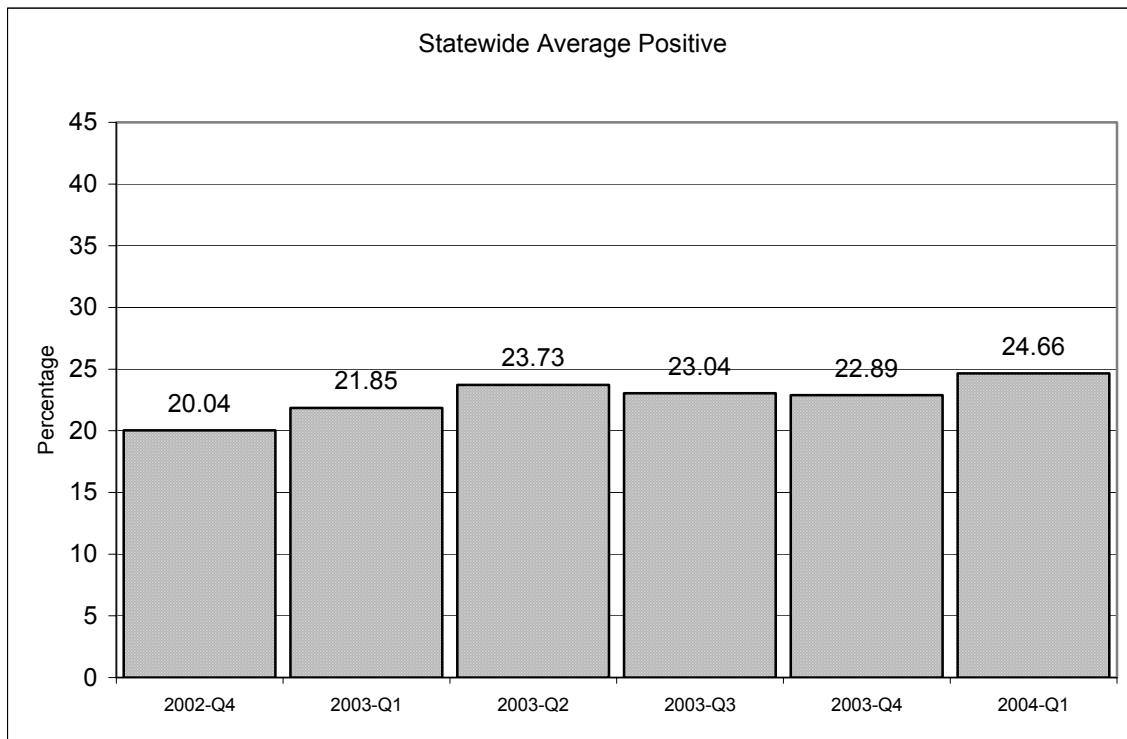
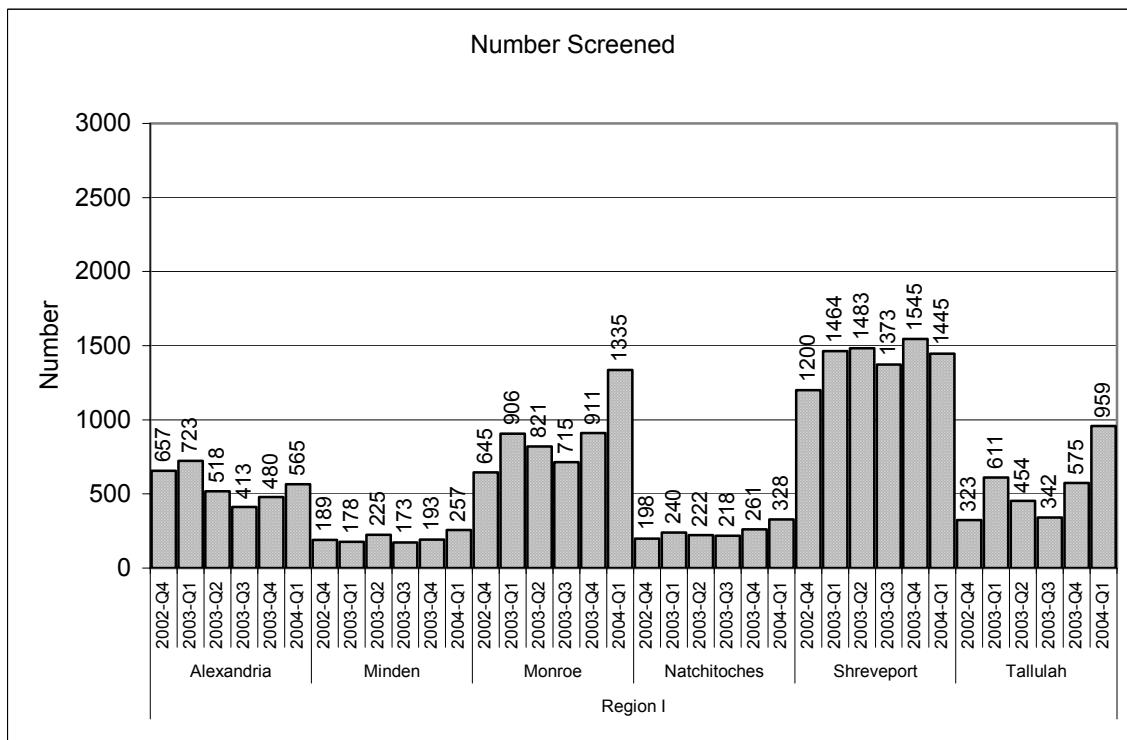
Several districts have very active drug courts and generally test a higher percentage of offenders as special conditions of their supervision in drug court, thus resulting in a larger percentage of offenders tested. In Q1 of 2003, the method of data entry for drug screens was changed to more accurately reflect current drug testing policy statewide.

B.10.a.

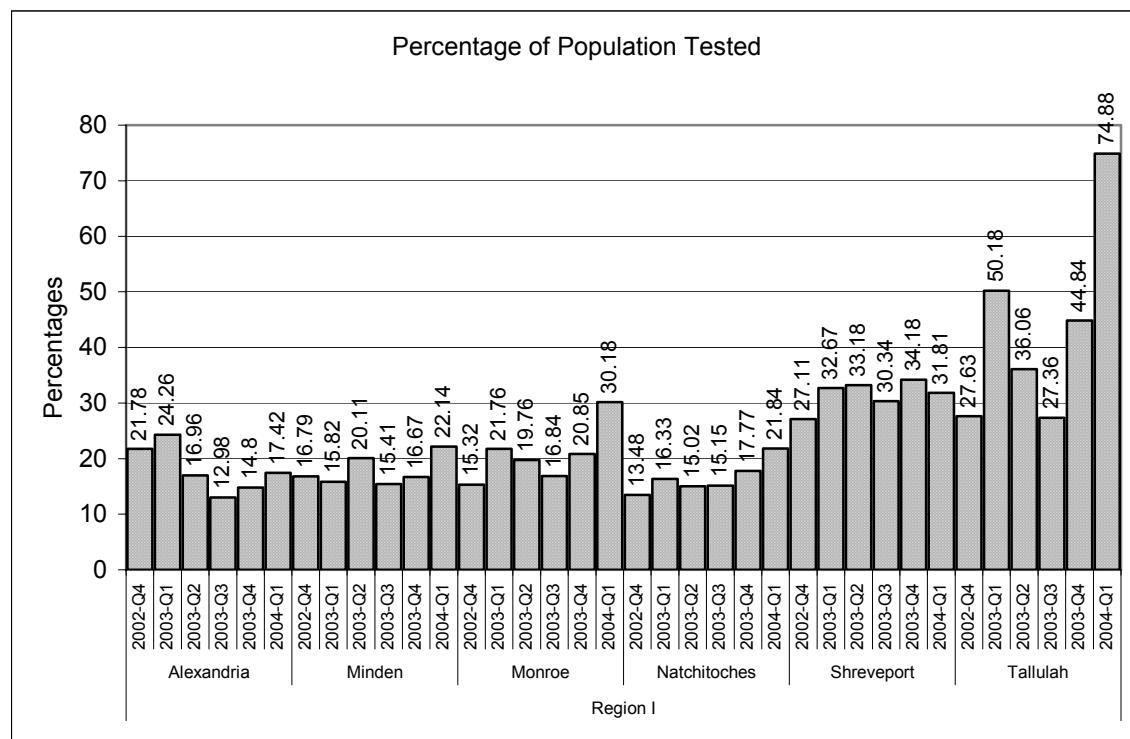


B.10.b.

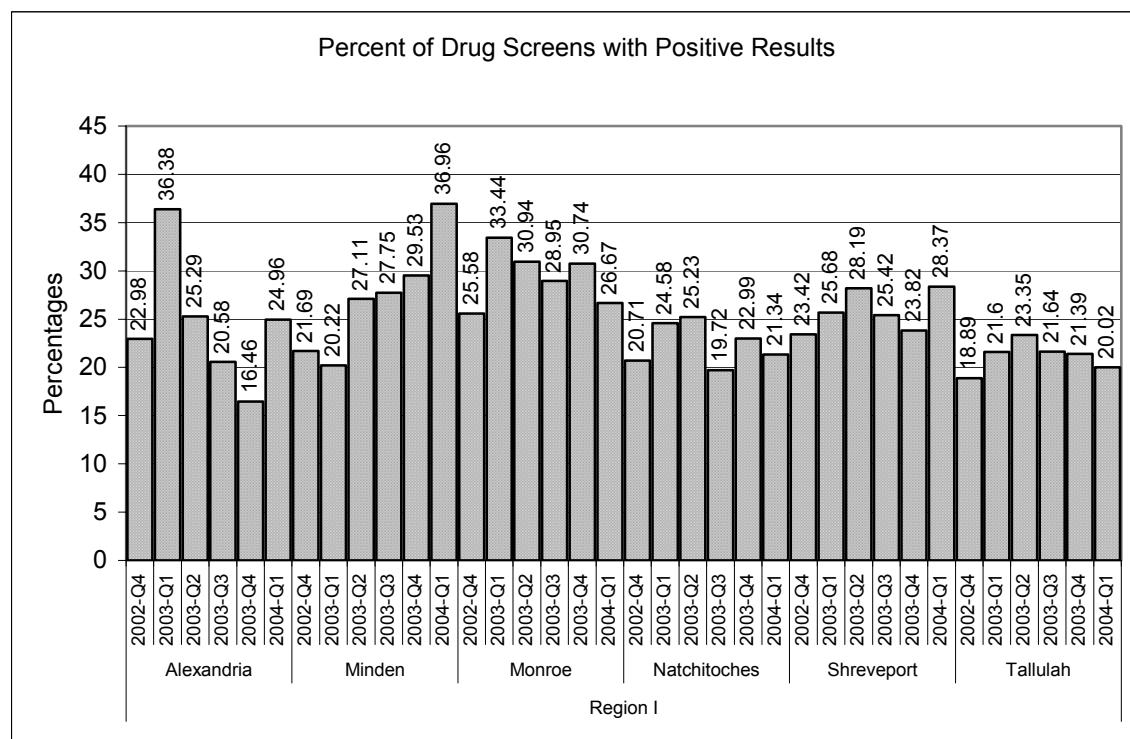


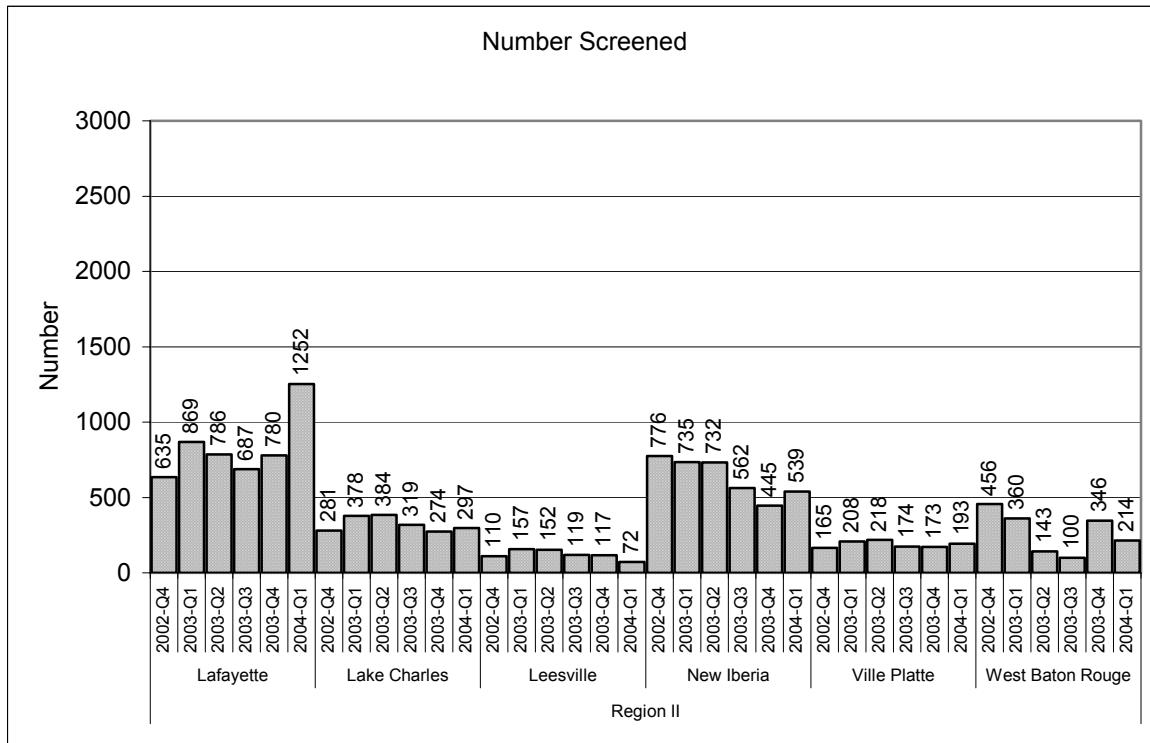
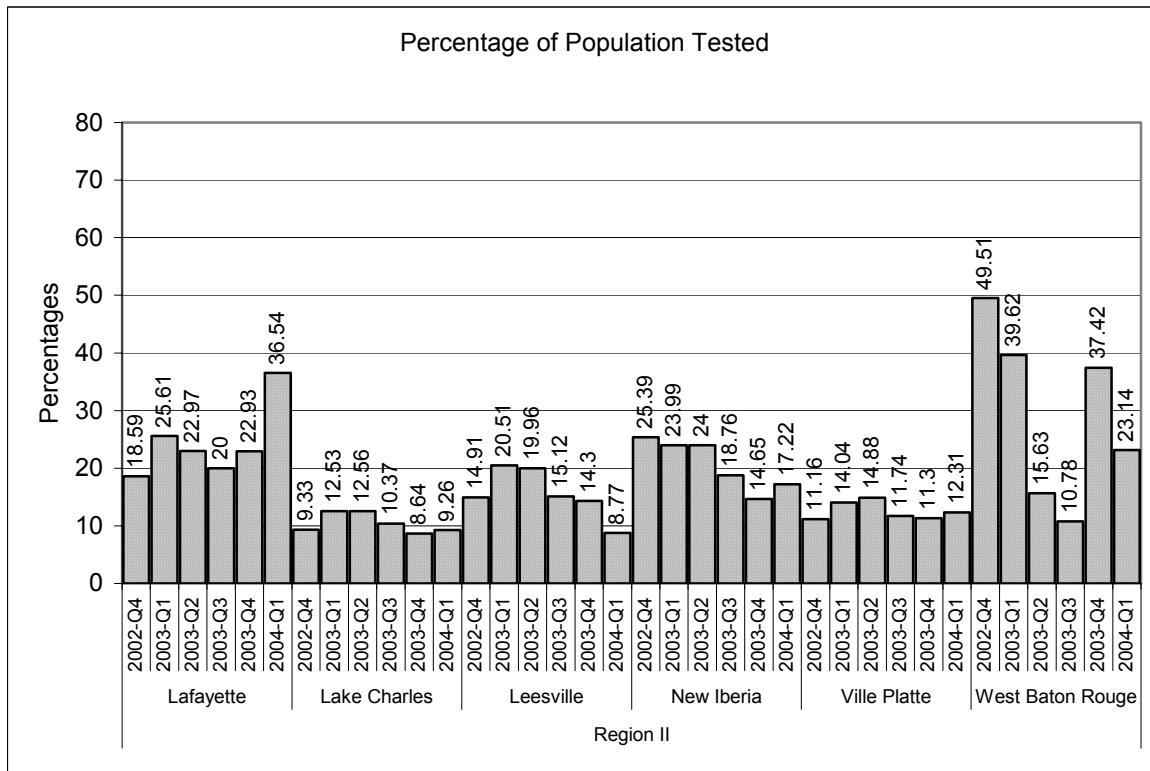
B.10.c.**Number of Screens Conducted, Percentage of Population Tested and Percentages with Positive Results by Region****B.10.a.i**

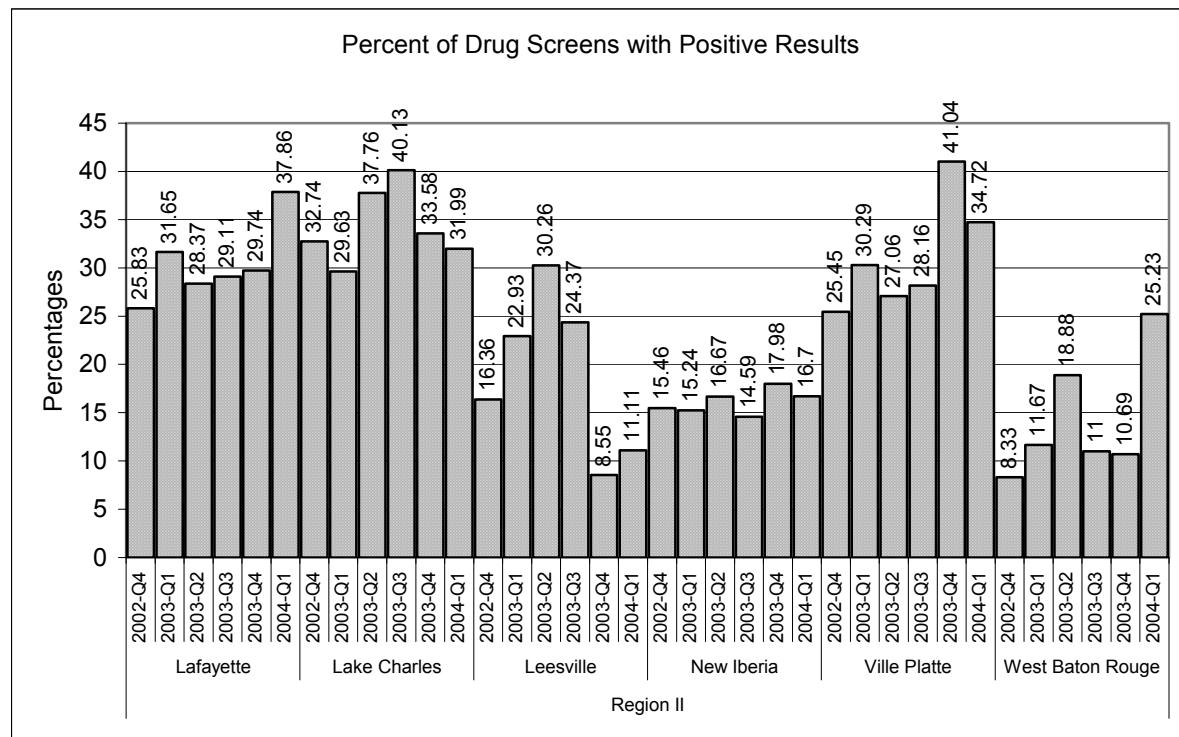
B.10.b.i.



B.10.c.i.

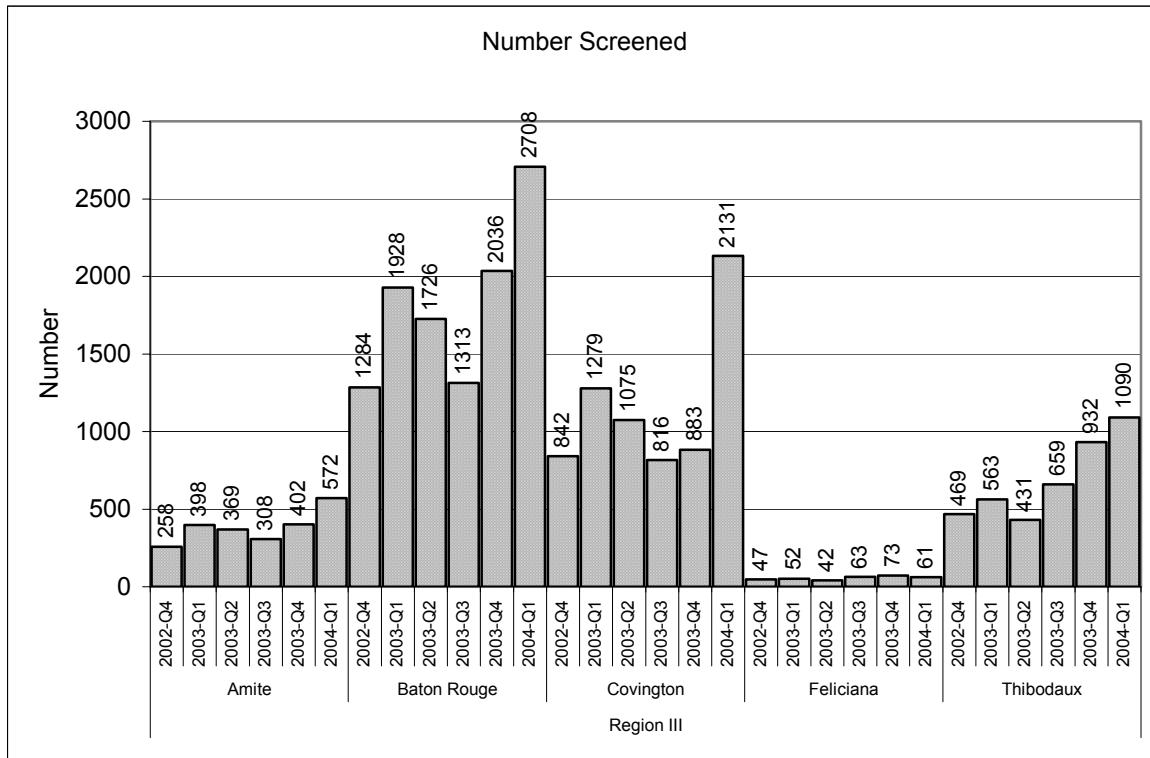


B.10.a.ii.**B.10.b.ii.**

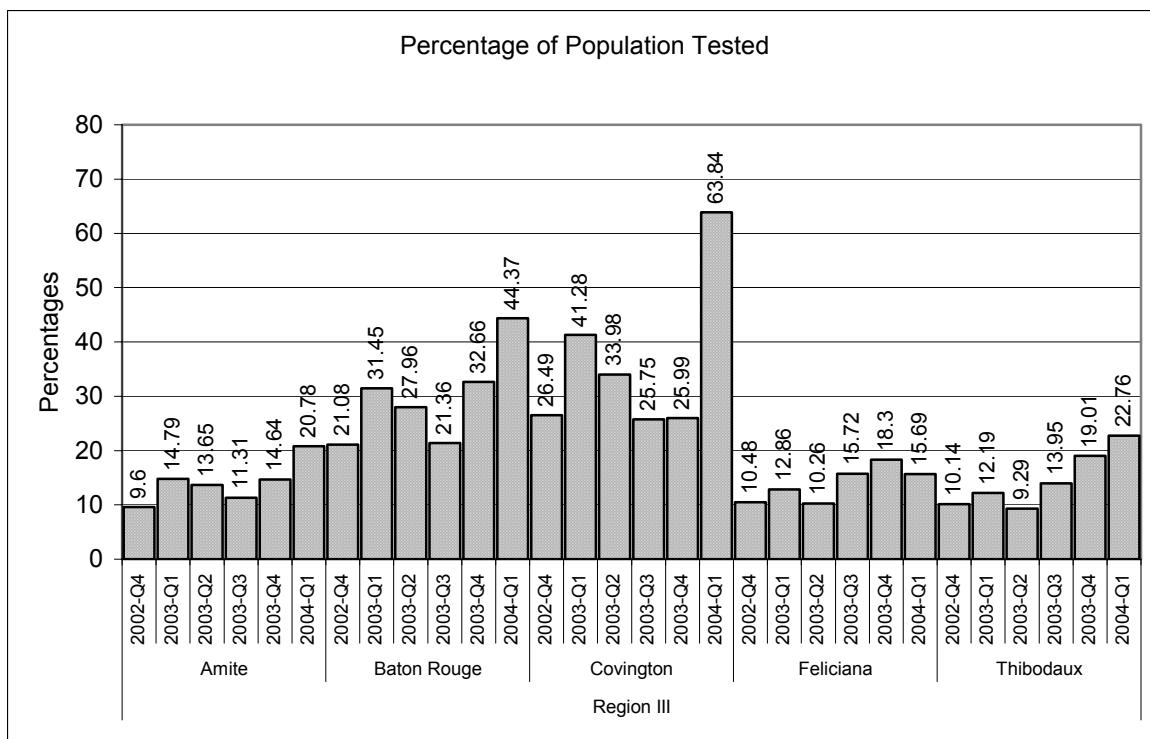
B.10.c.ii.

In an effort to obtain information regarding high positive drug screen results in the Lake Charles District, they attended a Drug Awareness Training conducted by Narcotics Officers of the Louisiana State Police in July 2003. They were advised that the Lake Charles area is the major drug corridor for Louisiana, due to drug infiltration from Mexico to Houston, Texas, which is transported to Southwest Louisiana by way of Interstate 10. Additionally, due to a lack of treatment provided in the area, the Lake Charles District Office has been conducting Narcotics Anonymous meetings in the office every Tuesday night as a sanction for positive drug screenings.

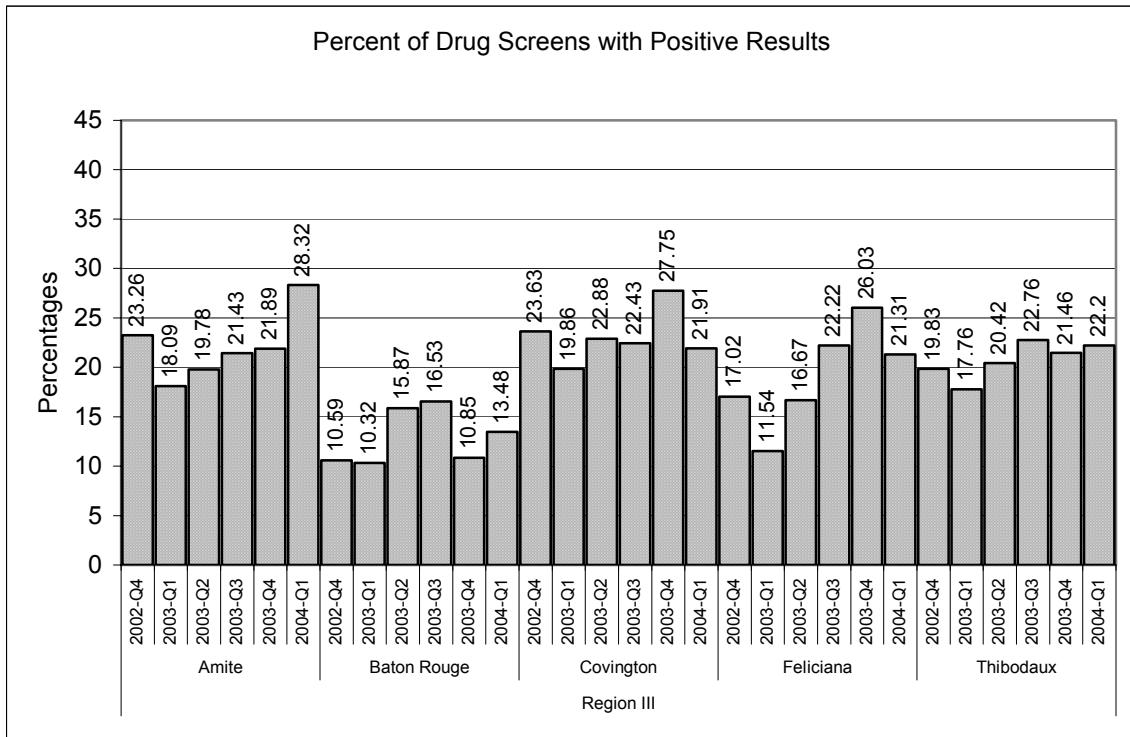
B.10.a.iii.



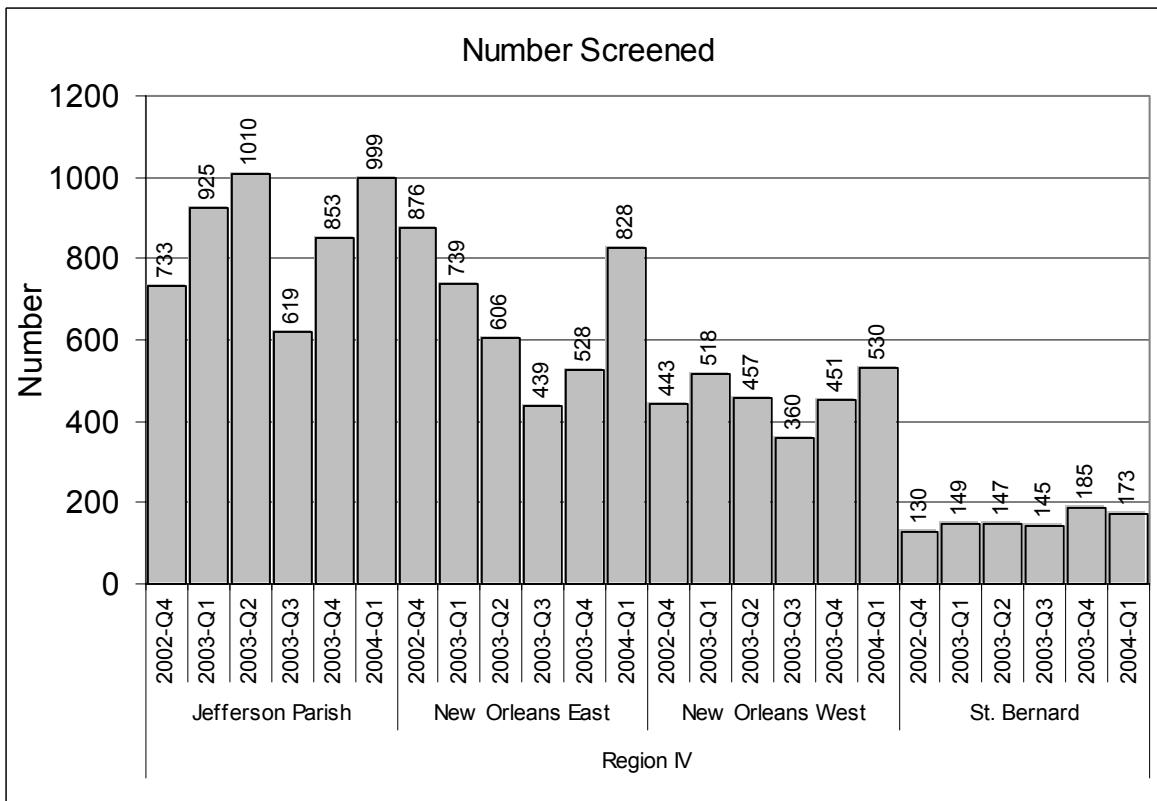
B.10.b.iii.

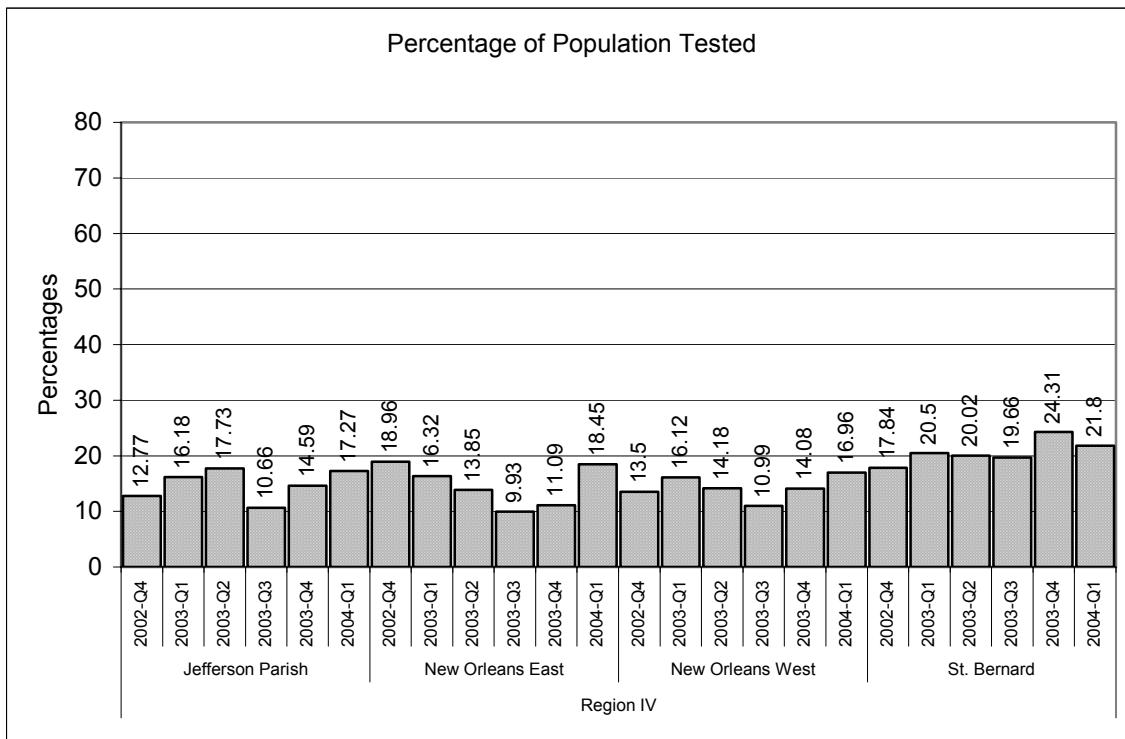
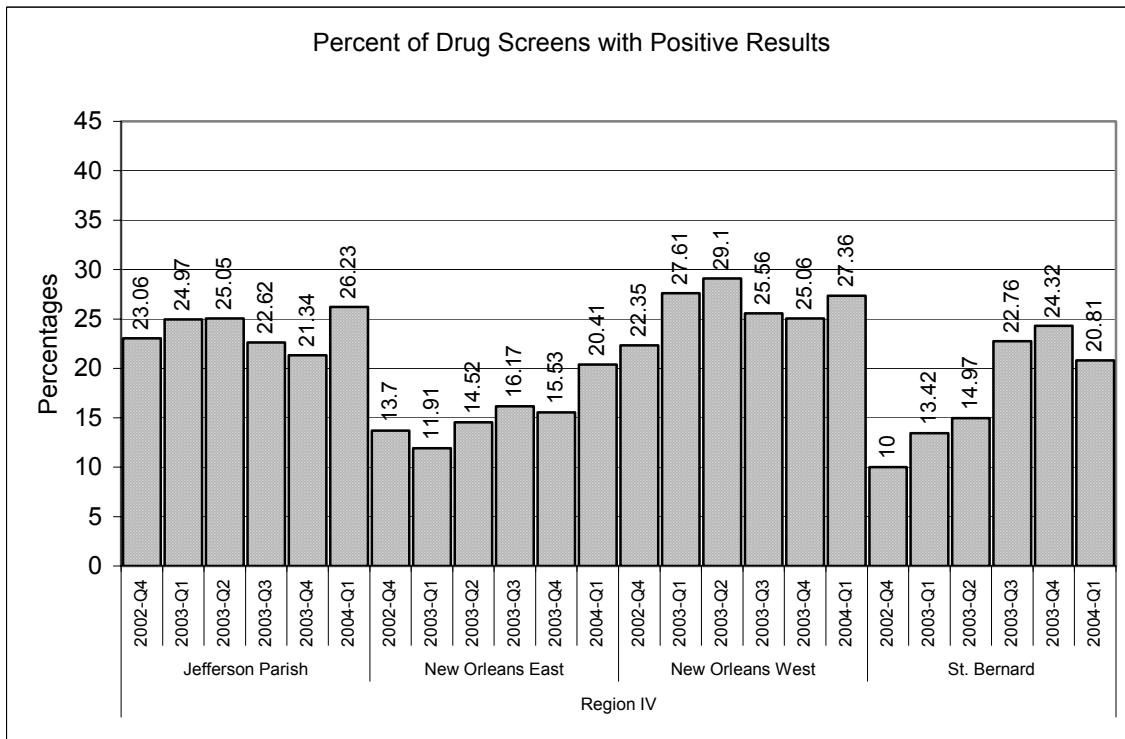


B.10.c.iii.



B.10.a.iv.



B.10.b.iv.**B.10.c.iv.**

11. INVESTIGATIONS

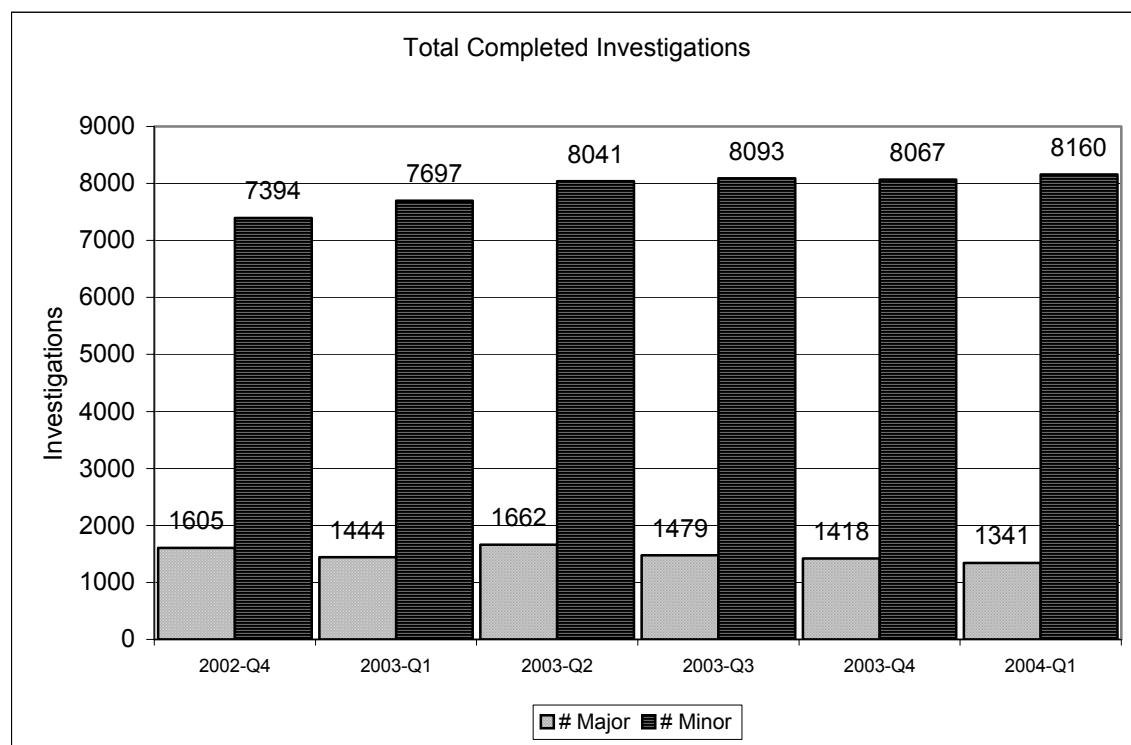
Major and Minor Investigations Completed

Major Investigations Pre-sentence, Pre-Parole, Impact Pre-Parole, Pre-Exit, Clemency, Post Sentence

Minor Investigations District and Out of State Transfers, Residence or Employment Plans, Releases from Local Jails, Miscellaneous Assistance Requests for Other Districts or Other States.

Statewide Total Completed Investigations

B.11.a.



Statewide average of completed investigations per officer for Q1 of 2004 is as follows:

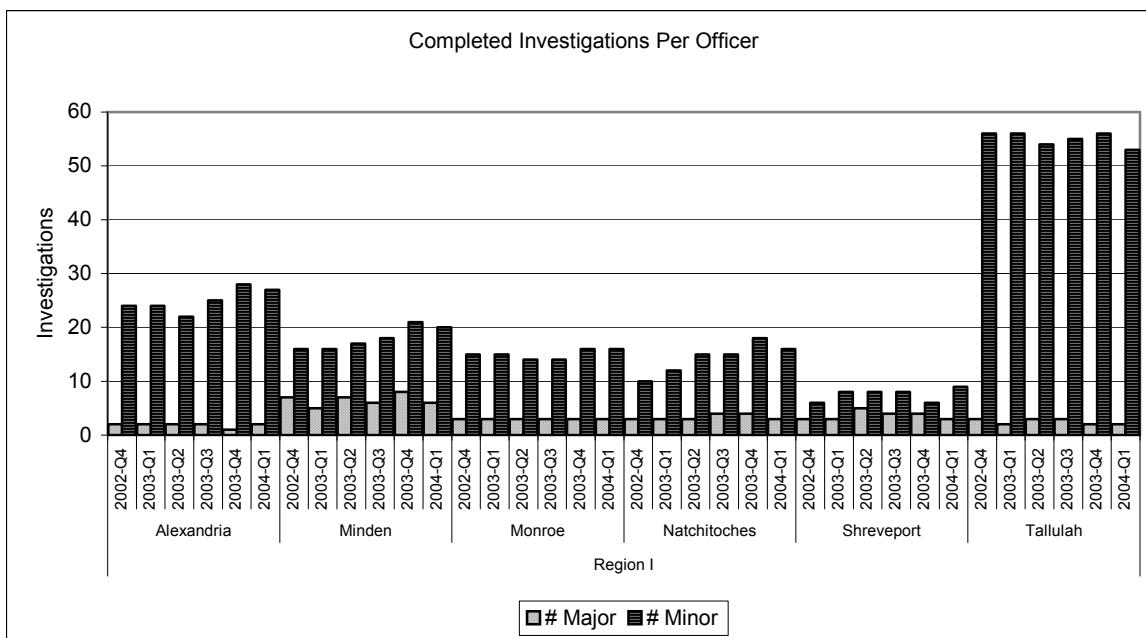
Major = 3

Minor = 15

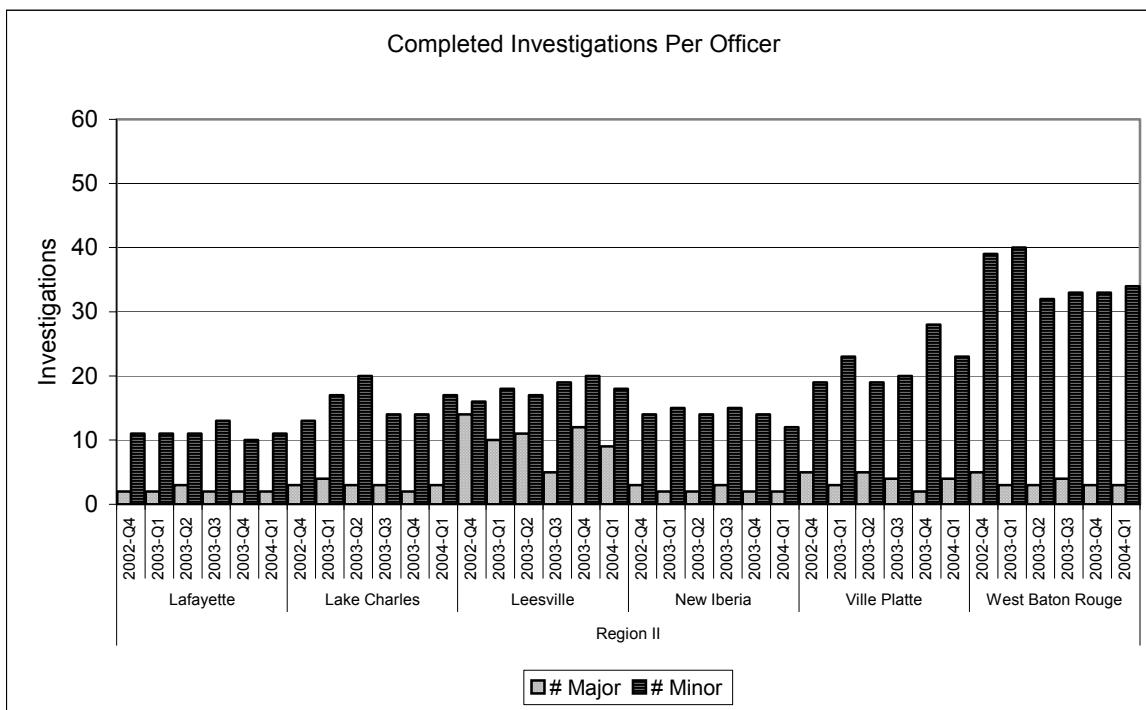
Completed Investigations per Officer by Region

Those districts with higher minor investigation averages are located in areas of the state with a large number of local detention facilities and/or work release facilities. Officers are responsible for completing the release packet for those offenders being released from the local detention facilities.

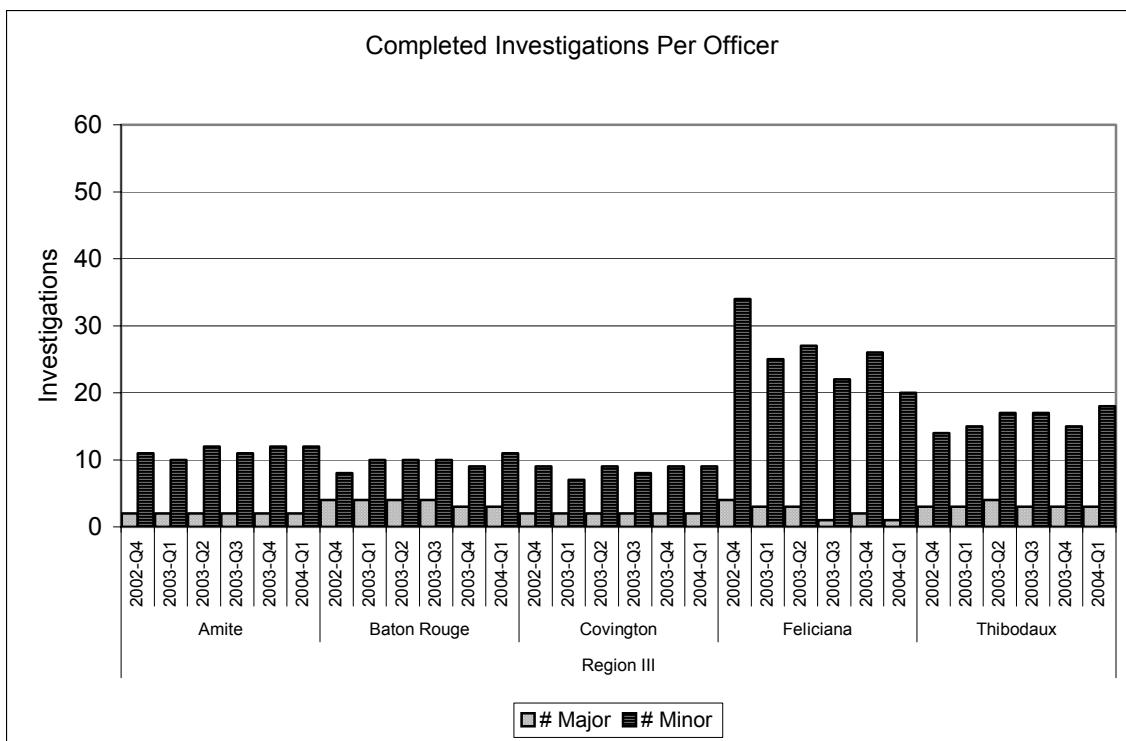
B.11.b.i.



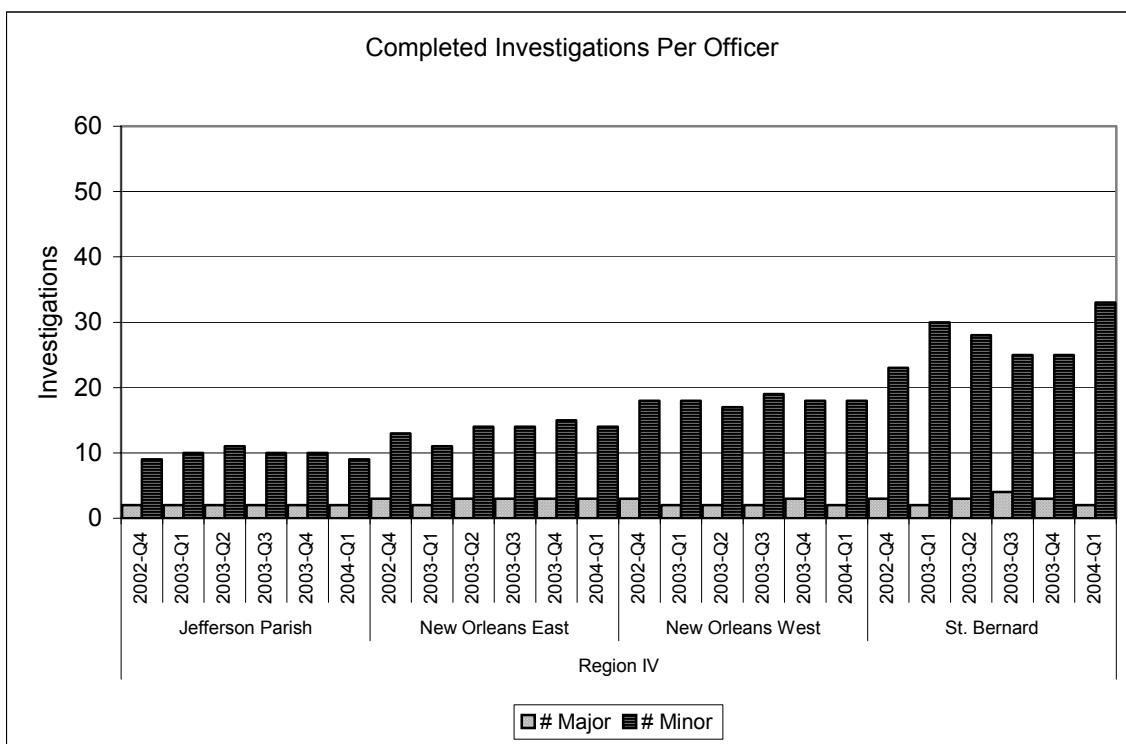
B.11.b.ii.



B.11.b.iii.



B.11.b.iv.

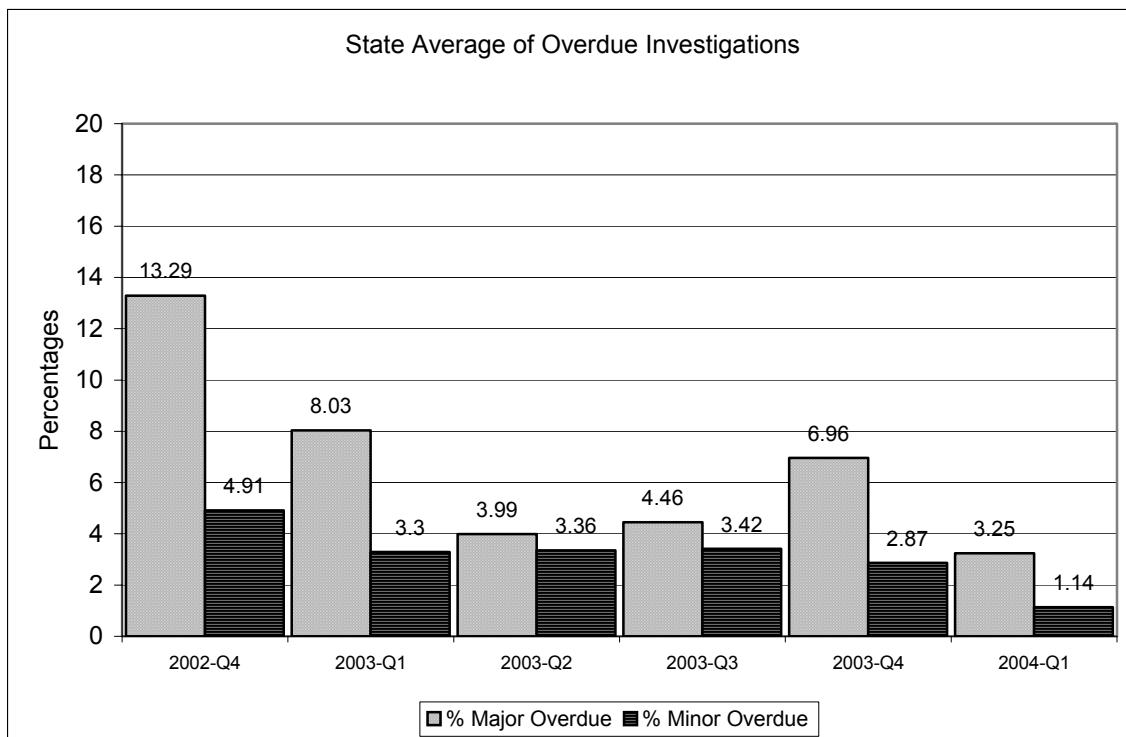


Statewide Overdue Major and Minor Investigations

Chart **B.11.c.** reflects the percentage of total investigations conducted for each quarter that were overdue.

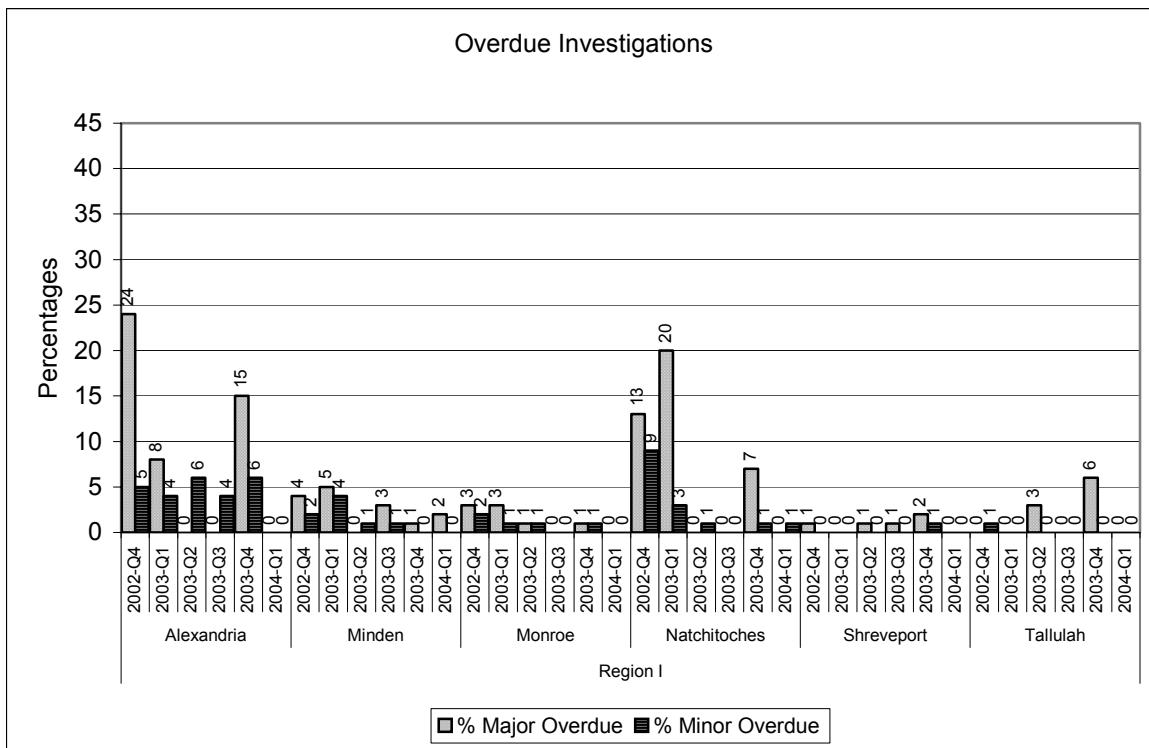
There continues to be improvement in this area as the district offices were reminded to update their CAJUN database to reflect completion of investigations. A policy change was made for Q1 of 2003 to accommodate data entry and pulling of statistics to reflect the accurate status of the investigations. This change in policy has impacted the percentage of overdue major investigations showing a drop from over 13% in Q4 of 2002 to 8% in Q1 of 2003. Another drop is noted for Q2 of 2003 to 4%. A comparable decrease is also noted in the minor investigations. However, for Q3 of 2003, we experienced another slight increase in both categories. In Q4 of 2003, there was another increase in overdue major investigations; however, the districts once again placed special emphasis on overdue investigations, which resulted in a drop for the Q1 of 2004.

B.11.c.

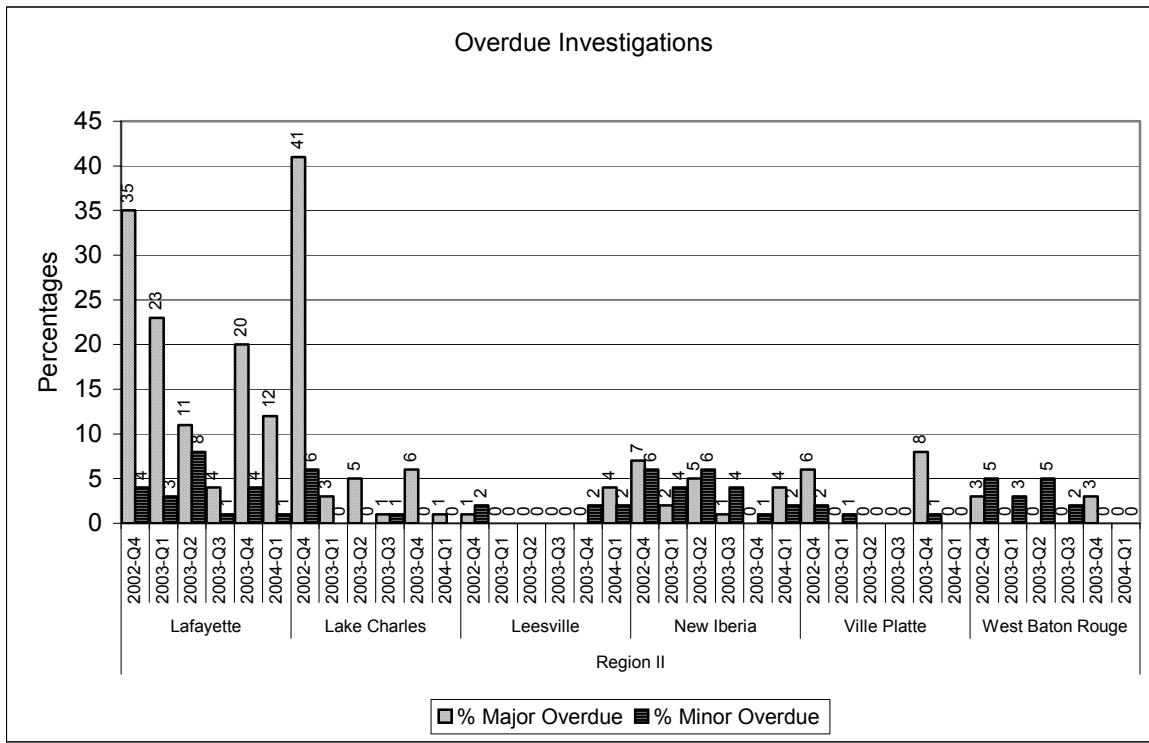


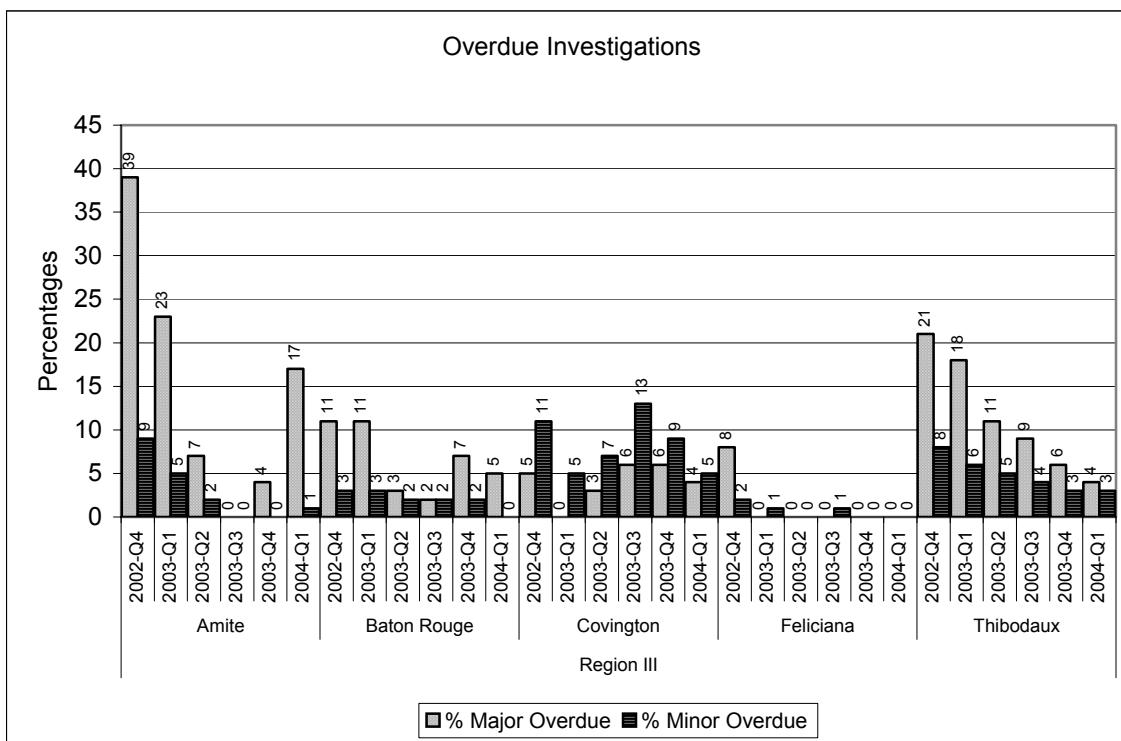
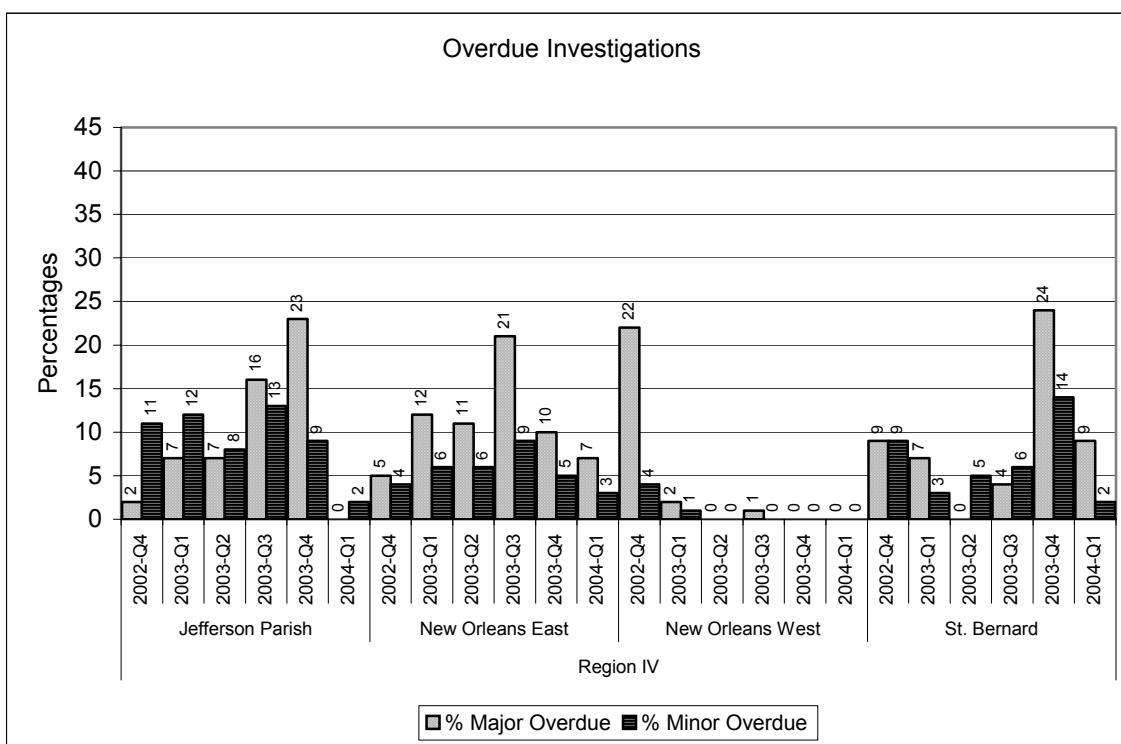
Overdue Major and Minor Investigations by Region

B.11.d.i.



B.11.d.ii.



B.11.d.iii.**B.11.d.iv.**

12. COST PER OFFENDER PER DAY

PROBATION & PAROLE

The cost per offender per day per Act 14 of the 2003 Regular Session is derived by dividing the unit's budget by 366 days (leap year) and by the number of offenders supervised.

B.12.

